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Many officers in our Army recall with pleasure the visit made to West Point some years ago by Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry with Sir Henry's theatrical troupe and stage scenery and properties, and the magnificent performance with which they entertained the cadets and officers at the post. This visit resulted in many warm personal friendships. That Sir Henry has not forgotten these, or his good will toward the Military Academy, is shown by the following letter addressed to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which was intended to accompany the letters we published in connection with the centennial celebration at West Point.

Lyceum Theatre, June 30, 1902.

My Dear Sir—Of the splendid military work of West Point I have only that knowledge which is common to students of the war of 1800-5, of Indian fighting, and the Spanish war of 1898, and it would not be proper for a foreigner and civilian to speak of it.

But I have had the honor of being many times at West Point and of reckoning among my dearest friends many men found there, and I love and honor the place and the men in it and the men who have come from it.

It is to my mind a most noble institution and one for any nation to be proud of.

Believe me, yours very truly,

HENRY IRVING.

British sentiment, which long ago proclaimed General Kitchener as the fighting genius of the South African war, has celebrated his return to London with a demonstration of gratitude which gives him secure status as a national hero. He has been welcomed home even more joyously than was Lord Roberts, whom he succeeded in command, and whose return was hailed as marking the end of the war, whereas the hardest part of it had only begun. General Kitchener's demeanor in the presence of the magnificent reception which greeted him in the British capital was admirable and characteristic. He was modest and self-contained, and, while by no means indifferent to the tribute of a nation's praise, never allowed it even for a moment to disturb the calm poise of his manner. Through this serene self-control of General Kitchener in the hour of his supreme triumph there is clearly revealed the quality which served him unflinchingly in South Africa. He knows, and is master of, himself. He doesn't lose his head. He is a silent man, preferring that results shall speak for themselves, and throughout his recent campaign he performed his work with a degree of directness, patience and a singleness of purpose which distinguish him as a really great commander. In this respect he bears a striking resemblance to Grant who, when he understood the work to be done, went ahead and did it without frills or feathers, without talking about it, without complaint as to the difficulties in the way and with a full realization that the more promptly it was completed the better. To say that Kitchener's manner and method are like those of Grant is the highest praise that Americans can bestow upon the unpretentious man who has made peace in South Africa, but we may add to the testimonial the statement that, like Grant, he has also been magnanimous to the vanquished and quick in his generous recognition of their valor and manhood. Loftier tribute than this no man can pay.

No intelligent friend of the Army will suffer a moment's worry over the attempt of certain zealous politicians to make party capital out of the acts of the United States military administration in Cuba. That administration is ended. It has performed its work, and the record is part of our national history. It found the island in a state of anarchy, and left it firmly estab-

lished under the reign of law and order. It established schools and hospitals where none had existed under Spanish rule, it banished yellow fever from communities that had been pest holes for generations, it built roads where public highways had never been known, it constructed 5,000 miles of telegraph line capable of yielding a revenue to the Government of \$100,000 a year, and upon its withdrawal it turned over to the officials of the Cuban republic a treasury balance of more than \$600,000. In the three years of military administration not a dollar was lost on account of any officer or enlisted man of the Army, and it is a remarkable fact that not a single charge of dishonesty was made against any member of the Service. Yet in spite of this extraordinary record of integrity and efficiency in the discharge of great trusts, some of the short sighted politicians imagine that their party interests can be promoted by assailing the acts of General Brooke, General Wood, General Bliss and other officers identified at various periods with the military administration of the island. The reckless partisans who attack these officers are simply digging a pitfall for themselves. The country will earnestly resent any attempt to discredit the work of the Army in Cuba.

Thanks to the vigilance of the military authorities in the Philippines, the Army has suffered only slightly from the cholera epidemic, notwithstanding the rapid spread of the disease among other classes. Surgeon General Forward of the Army has ordered a systematic study of the pathology of cholera in the islands, and this work, which is now being vigorously prosecuted by twenty-seven members of the Medical Department of the Army, is likely to produce results of large practical value to medical science. The difficulty which has been encountered in dealing with the prevailing epidemic is due chiefly to the ignorance, superstition and carelessness of the natives who, as a rule, are afraid of medical treatment and indifferent to the simplest safeguards of sanitation. They conceal the presence of the disease from the health authorities and, in many cases, have abandoned persons who have died of it, thus enormously increasing the difficulties of enforcing preventive measures. The American troops, on the other hand, are tractable and cleanly and have rendered invaluable assistance to the medical authorities in fighting the pestilence. The work of the Medical Department of the Army, from the very beginning of the American occupation of the islands down to the present day, has been characterized by unflinching zeal, intelligence and courage, and these qualities have never been more conspicuous than in the present campaign against the cholera.

The appearance of one of our war vessels in Panama harbor to locate a wreck for the benefit of the Hydrographic Office has led to the report that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Comdr. William P. Potter, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Ranger, now at Panama, to make surveys of the harbor there with a view to the selection of one or more of the islands in those waters for naval stations. No doubt in the event of the selection of the Panama route for the canal it will be necessary to establish coaling and supply stations and thoroughly equipped repair depots at each end of the waterway. There are several islands near Panama which afford desirable sites for these stations, while an excellent site for a similar plant at the northern end of the canal has been found in Chirique Lagoon, near Colon. The only condition upon which the Government will accept these or any sites for naval stations at the approaches to the canal is that they shall be placed permanently under the sovereignty of the United States, and that of course is a matter which must be settled by negotiations with the Colombian Government. Meanwhile, our own Government is already actively at work to ascertain the best locations for defenses for the protection of the canal, so that when a route is definitely selected the actual work of construction can begin immediately. The whole project looks more like business than ever before.

Elsewhere in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we publish a communication from Brig. General Thomas M. Anderson, U.S. Army, retired, concerning an anti-anarchist movement instituted by the Sons of the American Revolution which deserves the hearty co-operation of the public. This movement is distinctly moral and educational in character. It proposes to meet foreigners coming to the United States and help them to acquire a correct understanding of American institutions and principles. Those already here who have found associations which seem to be inimical to national interests are to be informed as to the responsibilities of citizenship, and a general effort is to be made to counteract the spirit of prejudice and unrest. To this end the last Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution directed the President General of that body to appoint a committee of five to formulate a plan of operations under which these objects can be effected, and this plan is now under consideration. The public is invited to assist in promoting this movement, and its purposes are so in harmony with the obligations of American citizenship that they should command the earnest support of all patriotic persons.

A former member of the old Engineer Corps of the Navy says: "I get the impression from reading the JOURNAL that you rather favor the formation of a new Engineer Corps for the Navy. Remembering the bickering, quarrelling and insubordination resulting from the

existence of the former one, I believe it would be a great mistake to return to the same condition of affairs, and I think the disorganization would be increased at the present day. It is true, as one of your correspondents writes, that the old corps produced Milligan, and the Oregon's wonderful performance was certainly due to his precaution, but how about the other ships officered by members of the corps whose performance was nothing to boast of. The line would furnish equally good men if proper incentive were offered to the younger officers." Our correspondent is in error as to our favoring the formation of a new Engineer Corps. We have simply spoken of what we considered the inevitable drift in that direction, unless, as our correspondent suggests, sufficient encouragement is offered to the young men of the Navy to induce them to take a strong professional pride in engineering work.

Considering that, with the return of the troops now under orders to come home, our military force in the Philippines will be reduced to something like 25,000 men, it is interesting to note that the British Government has decided to maintain a permanent garrison of 50,000 men in the South African territory acquired as a result of the Boer war. Those territories are perhaps a third greater in area than the Philippines, but their total population is little if any more than a third as large as that of the islands. In other words, Great Britain considers a garrison of 50,000 necessary to maintain peace and order among 2,500,000 people, 800,000 of them white, in South Africa, while our Government has undertaken, with a force of only 25,000, to maintain its authority over 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of people in the Philippines, of whom only ten per cent are civilized. On the ratio adopted by Great Britain for her military force in South Africa, we should require an Army of 250,000 men to preserve order in the Philippines. Is the British garrison in South Africa too large, or is ours in the Philippines too small?

Secretary Moody proposes to make some radical changes in the manner of conducting business in the Bureau of Navigation. Mr. E. W. Callahan has this week been appointed chief clerk of the bureau and will immediately introduce the card system of indexing. Comdr. William J. Barnette, acting assistant chief of the bureau, recently made a thorough investigation of the business methods of the bureau and in his report on the subject states that the methods pursued are much behind hand. Commander Barnette's report also shows that the clerical force of the Bureau of Navigation is the worst paid of any of the bureaus in the Department and that the average yearly pay of the clerks in that office is \$242.90 lower than that of clerks in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department.

In order to provide the Navy with a sufficient medical force, the Secretary of Navy has taken advantage of an un-repealed section in the Naval Appropriation Act of 1898, which permits of the appointment of twenty-five acting assistant surgeons, and this week appointed to be acting assistant surgeons in the Navy with the nominal rank and actual pay of assistant surgeons, Drs. William C. Rucker, of Wisconsin, James H. Holloway, of Kentucky, and Morton W. Baker, of Virginia. They will constitute a waiting list for actual commissions and they will be so commissioned as soon as vacancies occur. They were subjected to the regular examination before appointment.

Once again we hear rumors that a plan is on foot to have the Marine Corps transferred from the jurisdiction of the Navy to that of the Army, but after the most careful inquiry at both the War and the Navy Department we have been unable to find any basis for the report. Officers of the Marine Corps have, many of them, heard in the most general way that it is the intention of the President to recommend to Congress in his next annual message that the transfer be authorized. The Secretary of the Navy, however, has not made any such recommendation to the President and knows of no such plan.

Under our Army head we this week give the findings etc., in the court-martial cases of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and 1st Lieut. John Horace Arthur Day, U.S.M.C. We have until now been dependent upon telegraphic reports of the remarks of General Chaffee which are more exactly stated in the report we now publish. We also report the conclusions of the Court-Martial in the case of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, with the comment of the President and the Secretary of War on his case.

In deference to protests submitted to the War Department, the Adjutant General of the Army has instructed Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, to prohibit the shipment, on Army transports, of snakes and animals from those islands to the United States and Hawaii. There is something mystifying in this order. Is it intended to prevent Aguinaldo from coming to the United States? Or have gentlemen who over-indulged in vino seen more snakes than there were really present in the flesh?

Secretary Moody has ruled that the employees of his Department must buy their own newspapers, and has cut off the supply heretofore furnished at the expense of the Government. This, as he explains, is with him a question of principle and not a measure of economy. This does not affect the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for no one connected with the Navy Department can afford to be without it, even if it were to cost him a month's salary to procure it.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Station at Honolulu, has received a letter from British Consul Hoare at Honolulu dated June 16, expressing his thanks, and also those of Capt. Charles Gibbons, late master of the British bark Fannie Kerr, of Liverpool, abandoned on fire on May 29 in latitude 26:34 north, and longitude 169 west for the prompt action taken in giving orders for the U.S.S. Albatross, Captain Thomas, to be prepared to go in search of the crew of the Fannie Kerr. The latter not having arrived with the others at Kauai, were, according to first reports, supposed to have made for French Frigate Shoals, or other islands in the chain, or, might possibly have been still at sea. Thanks were also expressed for orders given the U.S. S. Iroquois, Lieut. Comdr. Rodman, to hold herself in readiness in case additional assistance should be found to be required. "The landing of the missing part of the crew at Niihau and Kauai" says Consul Hoare, in conclusion, "happily rendered such assistance unnecessary, but the action so kindly taken by you nevertheless deserves our warmest appreciation and thanks."

Chevalier Delagrave, a young officer who was French attaché to the Boer army during the South African war, has published a book on the conflict in which he gives high praise to the American cowboys who served with the Boer forces. "These fellows," he says, "are splendid men, some of them being veritable giants. Generally the cowboys are naturally lively, yet well in hand, notwithstanding their gaiety; they stick to camp and are remarkably sober; a very remarkable feature in volunteers." This commendation is undoubtedly well deserved. As a matter of fact, the Americans from the Western plains who took part in the war, some on one side and some on the other, appear to have taught European military experts several new tricks in the art of fighting in rough country. The adoption of their methods, particularly in the matter of scouting, by the British, evidently did a great deal to increase the effectiveness of Kitchener's operations. This is virtually admitted in the offer of a commission in the British army to Burnham, the Texas scout, whose work General Kitchener describes as invaluable.

A military school in Kansas having sixty pupils is desirous of obtaining the services of a retired officer as military instructor. The salary is a matter for negotiation. A room with board can be included as part of the salary. It is desired that the military instructor should also teach geometry and algebra, though the main purpose is to secure a proper tactical instructor. If any of our readers are disposed to accept such a position, and will communicate with us, their communications will be referred to the principal of the school in question. The town where the school is situated is on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has a population of about 7,000, is the capital of the county, and in 1890 had six churches and three weekly newspapers.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., was presented by the citizens of his home city, Norfolk, Va., on July 14 with a beautiful sword in recognition of his services in the Philippines. The presentation was made in the opera house in the presence of 2,000 persons, Mayor Riddick presiding and Hon. A. P. Thom delivering the address. Major Waller, in reply, declared that he enjoyed the respect of the officers and men of his command, and, in accepting the sword, he pledged that it should never be drawn except against an enemy of the Stars and Stripes. Among those in attendance were Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and nearly all the other Navy officers stationed there.

The companies of the 21st Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., are much pleased with their new home. The headquarters, band and six companies, B, D, E, F, G and H, arrived at Snelling June 16 and are now settled in their new quarters. The reservation comprises about 2,500 acres and is on high ground overlooking the Mississippi River. The buildings are of yellow brick, convenient and well plumbed. There are well constructed walks lined by shady trees, the climate is agreeable, and St. Paul is within six or seven miles of the post, all of which is to be preferred to the isolation of the Philippines. Four companies of the 21st, I, K, L and M, are at Fort Yates, and the other two, A and D, are at Fort Keogh.

Pending the settlement of the question of United States coaling stations on the island of Cuba, the extensive dry dock at Havana, which the Government purchased from Spain, will be kept at that port, the Navy Department not having decided whether the dock shall be attached to one of the projected stations in Cuba or brought to the United States. Because of its size and structural excellence this dock is one of the most valuable works of the kind in the possession of the Government, and it would be an important addition to the proposed chain of naval bases in West Indian waters.

A royal welcome was given the 9th U.S. Infantry at Watertown, N.Y., on July 12 by the citizens of that place in celebration of its return to Madison Barracks from the Philippines. The city was decorated with flags, pennants and streamers, and business was practically suspended. The regiment marched through the principal streets in the afternoon, after which the soldiers were entertained at dinner at the State armory. A banquet was given in honor of the officers in the evening.

UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

H.Q.A., A.G.O., Washington, July —, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army, prepared by the Board of Officers convened by paragraph 14, Special Orders, No. 52, March 3, 1902, from this office, and modified by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and government of all concerned, and will take effect at the convenience of officers, until the first day of January, 1903, by which date all officers will be uniformed and equipped as herein provided. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the uniform now prescribed, during continuance of duty there.

Issues by the Quartermaster's Department of the various articles of uniform for the enlisted men, wherein changes have been made, will commence as soon as the present available supply of corresponding articles shall have become exhausted.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN.

Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

(A) GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The garments, head gear, foot gear, ornaments, insignia, buttons, decorations, and other articles herein specified, grouped in the manner prescribed, will constitute the uniforms of the United States Army, and will be worn on the occasions prescribed (see Table of Occasions) unless otherwise directed by proper authority.

The various articles will conform, as closely as practicable, in quality, design and color to the standard patterns deposited in the War Department.

2. The proper dress will be determined by the commanding officer with due regard to prescribed regulations (see Table of Occasions), the season of the year, and the state of the weather.

Officers will, in general, conform to the dress of the troops of their stations and will, by their appearance, set an example of neatness and strict conformity to regulations in uniform and equipment.

"In time of war officers on the active list of the Army will, while on duty, wear the uniform of their grade." (A. R., 1759.)

3. When officers or enlisted men wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform. Enlisted men, on or off duty, will not wear civilian dress without permission of their commanding officer.

4. No decoration received from a foreign government shall be worn by officers or men while on duty with United States troops.

5. Medals of honor may be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled to them on all occasions of ceremony; the medal to be attached to the coat at a point one inch below the opening of the collar.

6. The various distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice may be worn on the breast by officers and enlisted men entitled to them, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed in the next paragraph; they will precede all badges of military societies (from the wearer's right to left), and will be preceded by badges of campaigns which may be adopted by the War Department.

7. Badges of Military Societies.—Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of Rebellion, or the Indian wars of the United States, or the Spanish-American War and the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, or the China Relief Expedition, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies, or such other medals as may be authorized by proper authority; badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends, and tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

8. Shoulder knots and shoulder straps will be worn by commissioned officers only. Shoulder straps will always be placed on the dress coat, as herein prescribed; their use on the full dress coat is forbidden.

9. The uniform of an officer on the retired list is that prescribed for his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the regular or volunteer service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and an officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the volunteer service, may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. (A. R., 88.)

10. In case of inclement weather when capes, water proofs, or overcoats are worn, shoulder knots will take the place of epaulets for general officers.

11. When a particular coat or vestment is required by the church to which a chaplain belongs he may wear such coat or vestment while conducting services.

12. In foreign countries, on occasions of reviews, public balls, entertainments given by military or naval authorities, or messes, or by civil officials, during official visits of ceremony and at social functions partaking of an official character, officers shall appear in uniform suitable for the occasion.

13. The saber shall be habitually worn hooked up, guard to the rear; it will be worn outside of the overcoat. The proper saber knot will always be worn with the saber.

14. Enlisted men will wear uniform in camp or garrison, and will not be permitted to keep other clothing in their possession. When on fatigue they will wear suitable fatigue dress. (A. R., 302.)

15. The articles borne upon the annual price list of clothing, published in orders, will be considered uniform for enlisted men, and no deviation therefrom will be allowed. (A. R., 303.)

16. The service uniforms are made of wool or cotton, and the one to be worn will be determined by locality and climate when required; it is not permitted to combine garments of wool with others of cotton in the service uniform of officers or enlisted men.

The material of the service uniform, the overcoat, and the service hat, will be made water repellent, as nearly as practicable.

(B). DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

17. FULL DRESS COATS FOR ALL OFFICERS, EXCEPT CHAPLAINS.—A double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, with standing collar; the skirt to extend from one-half to three-quarters the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee; the lining to be black,

with pockets in the skirt, and the coat conform, in material and cut, to the model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For general officers the collar will be made of dark blue velvet; the cuffs, three inches deep, will also be made of dark blue velvet. For other officers the collar will be made of the same material as the coat, and the cuffs will simply be a continuation of the material of the sleeves.

This coat will be ornamented as follows: Shoulder-knots.—Of gold wire cord, as hereafter described under "shoulder-knots." To be securely fastened to the coat, and to be made detachable for all officers.

For general officers' epaulets (see par. 19.)

Collar Ornament.—The ornamentation of the collar for the General will be such as he may prescribe; for the Lieutenant General, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For other general officers the cuffs will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, and extending all the way around.

For all other officers the ornament will consist of two bands of one-half inch gold wire braid passing all around the collar and parallel with its edge, the upper edge of the upper band being one-quarter of an inch from the edge of the collar, the lower edge of the lower band resting on the collar seam. The upper band to be brought down parallel to the front edge of the collar and distant one-quarter of an inch therefrom, and to be joined to the lower band. The two bands of gold wire braid to be on a ground of silk or cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, with an interval of not less than one-quarter of an inch, nor more than three-quarters of an inch, between the bands.

Sleeve Ornament.—The ornamentation of the sleeve for the General will be such as he may prescribe; for the Lieutenant General, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For other general officers the cuffs will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold passing around the middle of the cuff; to be surmounted by two stars for a major general and one star for a brigadier general, embroidered in silver and placed one inch above the band of oak leaves. For general officers of the staff departments the proper insignia will be placed one inch above the band of oak leaves, and the stars, as before, one inch above the insignia.

For all other officers the sleeve will be ornamented with a band of gold wire braid one-half inch in width passing around the cuff two and one-half inches from the end of the sleeve; to be surmounted by the insignia of rank indicated by flat gold braid one-eighth of an inch in width (see Insignia). The insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service, embroidered in gold or silver (see Insignia), will be placed in the center of the open space under the braid insignia.

Buttons.—Two regulation gilt buttons will be placed at the back of the waist, and one regulation gilt button near the end of each skirt, making four buttons on the back of the coat, for all officers.

Three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at the under seam, for general officers only.

For officers of the various grades regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the breast of the coat as follows:

General.—Two rows, twelve in each row, placed by fours, the distance between rows being from eight to ten inches at the top, and from four to five inches at the bottom; rows and groups to be symmetrically disposed.

Lieutenant General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes and the middle groups by fours.

Major-General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, placed by threes.

Brigadier-General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, placed in pairs.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, buttons at equal intervals.

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row.

For Chaplains.—A black frock coat with standing collar, one row of nine black silk buttons on the breast.

The full-dress coat of the Chief of Engineers shall have the same cuff and collar ornaments as that of other general officers, otherwise it shall conform to requirements of General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army.

The full-dress coat of all other officers of engineers shall be that prescribed by G.O., No. 27, C.S.H.Q.A., March 17, 1902, except that the sleeve ornament will be that prescribed in this order.

COATS—OVERCOATS.

18. DRESS COATS FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.—A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; cuffs to be buttoned by three small regulation gilt buttons; high rolling collar; double-breasted, with two rows of regulation gilt buttons grouped according to rank, as on the full-dress coat; the skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A shoulder strap, as hereafter described, will be placed on each shoulder, adjacent to the seam, and collar ornaments (see Insignia) on the collar. Inside pockets.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened with hook and eye; coat to close with flap containing suitable concealed fastenings; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous flat black mohair braid, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt, with braid one and one-quarter inches wide.

Shoulder straps, as hereafter described, and collar ornaments (see Insignia) will be worn with this garment.

For chaplains the material will be blue-black cloth or serge, the pattern of the coat being the same as above.

19. WHITE COAT FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar fastened with two white or gold studs; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with white flat braid as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt, with white braid one and one-quarter inches wide. The coat is to be worn with white shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, the loops being of the pattern prescribed for the service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank to be placed on the shoulder loop as prescribed for the service coat.

20. **SERVICE COAT FOR ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**—A sack coat of woolen or cotton material, of olive drab color, made with two outside breast patch pockets and two outside patch pockets below the waist; pockets covered by flaps, buttoned by a small regulation button. The coat to have falling collar, from one to one and three-quarters inches in width, depending on the wearer. On each shoulder a loop of the same material and color as the coat reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small regulation gilt button; loops to be two inches wide at the shoulder end and one inch wide at the collar end. The coat to fit closely at the waist and loosely at the chest, at least five inches in excess of the chest measurement; buttoned down the front with five regulation buttons. All buttons for this coat to be of dull finish bronze metal.

Insignia.—The coat of arms of the United States will be worn on each side of the collar, about one inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed on each side of the collar, about five-eighths of an inch from the coat of arms. The insignia of rank will be placed on the shoulder loop, near the sleeve seam. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, and the coat of arms will be of dull-finish bronze.

21. **OVERCOAT FOR ALL OFFICERS.**—A double-breasted ulster of olive-drab woolen material according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General, suitably lined and closing by means of five large buttons; a standing rolling collar of the same material, the "stand" to be not less than three-quarters nor more than one and three-quarters inches, and the turn down (falling) part not less than four nor more than five inches in width. Collar in front to be closed by two hooks and eyes; a flap of same material five inches in length and two inches in width, provided with one buttonhole at each end made detachable, so as to close the falling part of the collar when worn closed. Two pockets on each side, placed vertically about two inches above the hip and ten inches long. Over the pockets a flap of same length and closed with a small button in the middle of the flap; slits of the pockets to be cut through lining. The back to be slit up from the bottom twenty to twenty-five inches and closed at will by small buttons under concealed flap. A slit four inches long on left side suitably placed to permit hooking up the saber.

Coat to extend down the legs from eight to ten inches below the knee, according to the height of the wearer. Sleeves loose, without cover or slit. Backstrap placed at waist line, to extend from seam to seam and made detachable.

A hood of same material as coat, lined with suitable material of same color; made to button around the neck under the collar by means of five small buttons and loops. Hood to be large enough to cover the head and cap when worn at night or in inclement weather.

All buttons to be of bone conforming in color to the material of the coat.

The front corners of the skirt to be provided with buttons or hooks so that said corners may be turned back when it is necessary to facilitate marching.

Insignia on Sleeve.—Braid insignia of rank as prescribed (see Insignia); in addition thereto the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, embroidered in black silk, according to pattern, will be placed in the middle of the lower loop one and one-half inches above the end of the sleeve.

For general officers the insignia will consist of a band of lustrous, black mohair braid one and one-fourth inches wide placed with its lower edge two and one-half inches above end of sleeve; surmounted by the proper number of stars, one inch in diameter, embroidered in black silk, placed one-fourth inch above the braid; the stars to be surmounted by a band of lustrous mohair black braid one-half inch wide, one-fourth inch above the stars.

TROUSERS-BREECHES.

22. **FULL DRESS TROUSERS, for General Officers.**—Of dark blue cloth, with two stripes of gold wire braid one-half inch wide with one-fourth inch interval between them, mounted upon light weight velvet of color of cuffs and collar of coat and placed along the outside seam of the trousers.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark blue cloth, with one stripe of gold wire braid seven-eighths of an inch wide along each outside seam.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.—Of sky blue cloth, with stripes one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; the color of the stripes to be that of the facings of the respective corps or arm.

For Officers of Engineers.—As authorized by General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army, current series.

For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, with stripe of lustrous black mohair braid seven-eighths of an inch wide along the outside seam.

23. **DRESS TROUSERS, for General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Department.**—Of dark blue cloth, without stripe, welt or cord. For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers.—The same as for full dress. For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord.

WHITE TROUSERS, for all Officers.—Of plain white material to match the white coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

25. **SERVICE TROUSERS, for all Officers.**—Of olive-drab woolen or cotton material, to match the coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

26. **Full Dress and Dress Breeches for General Officers and all Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.**—Of dark blue material, cut in the prescribed pattern and fastened from the knee down with dark bone buttons of appropriate size. These will be worn with the full dress and dress uniform mounted. Black boots and spurs will invariably be worn with these uniforms. For full dress and dress breeches of officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers when mounted, breeches cut and fastened as above and of the same material and with the same colored stripes as their full dress trousers.

28. **SERVICE BREECHES, for all Officers.**—Of olive-drab woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat, without stripe, welt, or cord. To be made loose about the seat and above the knees; to fit closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and to be fastened with tapes or laces or buttons. To have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on the seat and legs for officers required to be mounted.

CHAPEAU—CAP—HELMET.

28. **CHAPEAU for General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.**—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General; to be worn with full dress dismounted, never when mounted, with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.

29. **FULL DRESS for General Officers, Full Dress, Mounted.**—A full dress cap, to be of the same size and

make as the full dress cap for other officers, except that it will have a black velvet band between the two lower welts one and three-fourths inches wide and midway thereon an embroidered design of oak leaves in gold surrounding the cap; and on the visor an ornament of oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, as described below. For officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, and other officers of the Staff Corps and Departments when in full dress, mounted.—To be a dark blue cloth, with three cloth welts; total depth, three and one-half inches; diameter across the top, eight and three-quarters inches for a cap of size seven, the top to be one-eighth of an inch larger or smaller for every size above or below the above head size. The sides to be made in four pieces; to be one and one-half inches between upper welts and stiffened with hair cloth and wire around crown. Between the two lower welts a band one and three-quarters inches in width to be arranged as follows: Gold lace, one-half inch wide; background three-quarters of an inch wide; gold lace, one-half inch wide. The background between the bands of gold lace will be as follows: Of silk, the color being that of the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service (see par. 53). Visor to be of black patent leather, one and three-quarters inches deep at the center and of green color underneath; to droop at an angle of 45 degrees; to be ornamented with oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface. With flat gold cap strap, three-eighths of an inch wide, to be held at the sides by two small regulation gilt buttons. The cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, as per pattern, and so placed that the tip of the eagle wings shall be three-quarters of an inch below the top welt of the cap. All the details to be in accordance with pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. No departure therefrom will be permitted.

30. **DRESS CAP.**—To be the same as for "full dress cap," except that instead of the gold lace and colored background, the space between the lower welts shall be covered as follows: For general officers, by a band of black velvet; for all other officers, by a band of black lustrous mohair braid. The visor ornament of gold oak leaves is also excepted.

WHITE CAP.—Of white linen or cotton duck, with removable top, conforming to the pattern of the dress cap; the band between the two lower welts to be of white braid; the visor and cap strap to be as prescribed for the dress cap.

32. **SERVICE CAP.**—Of olive drab material, same as that of the service uniform; to conform in shape to the dress cap; the visor and cap strap to be of black enamel leather; buttons to be dull finish bronze. Ornaments for general officers: Coats of arms of the United States, detachable; of dull finish bronze metal. For officers of staff corps or departments, insignia or device of corps or department, in dull finish bronze metal and detachable. For line officers, insignia of arm of the service in same metal.

33. **WHITE HELMET.**—Body of cork as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, covered with white facing cloth; chin strap of white enamel leather.

34. **SERVICE HELMET.**—Body of cork, as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, covered with material of the service uniform and "puggaree;" chin strap of olive drab enamel leather.

35. **SERVICE HAT.**—Of felt, color of the service uniform, as nearly as practicable, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be ornamented with a double cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, as follows: For general officers to be of gold; for all other officers, of gold bullion and black silk intermixed.

For Chaplains.—A black hat, similar in shape to the officers' service hat; to be ornamented with a cord of gold bullion and black silk intermixed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

This hat is intended for full dress and dress. In the field, chaplains will wear the same service hat as other officers.

36. **EPAULETS, for General Officers.**—Of gold, with solid crescent, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The only device will be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, placed in position now occupied by star in epaulet of brigadier general.

37. **SHOULDER KNOTS.**—Of gold wire cord one-fourth inch in diameter, formed of three cords in four plaits and rounded top, finished with small gilt regulation button; about five and one-half inches long, extending from the seam of the sleeve to the seam of the collar; slightly stiffened with a flexible backing, which is to be covered with cloth of the color of the coat; to be made detachable.

38. **SHOULDER STRAPS, General.**—Dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide and four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-quarter of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each and gold embroidered "Arms of the United States" between them.

Lieutenant General.—Dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide and four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-quarter of an inch wide; three silver-embroidered stars of five rays each, one star on the center of the strap and one at each end, equidistant between the center and outer edge of the strap, the center star to be the largest.

Major General.—The same as for a lieutenant general, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the center of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

Brigadier General.—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star instead of two at the center of the strap.

Colonel.—The same as for a brigadier general, omitting the star, with a silver embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Color of the cloth of the straps to be as stated under "Colors of Facings."

Lieutenant Colonel.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, department or arm of service, omitting the eagle, with a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

Major.—The same as for a lieutenant colonel, with a gold embroidered leaf at each end, instead of the silver leaf; each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

Captain.—The same as for a major, omitting the leaves; at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border.

First Lieutenant.—The same as for a captain; at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to the width of the border.

Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a first lieutenant,

omitting the bars. Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a second lieutenant.

Chaplain.—Of dark blue cloth of the usual size and pattern, with a plain Latin cross, of silver, in the center.

AIGUILLETES—SASHES—CRAVAT—GLOVES.

39. **AIGUILLETES, for Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Officers of the Inspector General's Department, Officers of the Record and Pension Office, Aides-de-Camp to General Officers, Regimental Adjutants, and Adjutants of Artillery Districts.**—Of gold wire cord, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

40. **SASHES, for General Officers.**—Buff silk net, or buff silk and gold thread, with silk bullion fringe edges; sash to go twice around the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

General officers above the grade of brigadier general will wear the sash across the body from the right shoulder to the left side, and not extended around the waist.

CRAVATS for all Officers.—Of black silk, the tie not to be worn outside the opening of the collar. For chaplains.—A white or black tie.

42. **GLOVES.**—Of drab colored leather according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn with the service uniform. They may also be prescribed by the commanding officer for the full dress or dress uniform of officers when mounted, and they may be worn by officers when not on duty with troops under arms. Dismounted officers on duty with troops under arms in full dress or dress will wear white gloves.

SABER KNOTS—SABER BELTS.

43. **SABERS for all Officers, except Chaplains.**—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the guard and scabbard to be of German silver.

44. **SABER KNOTS for General Officers.**—Heavy gold cord with acorn ends, according to present pattern.

For all other Officers, except Chaplains.—Strap and acorn to be of gold bullion and black silk interwoven.

The gold lace saber knots will be worn on full dress and dress occasions. On other occasions officers will wear a saber knot of plaited leather, according to pattern.

45. **FULL DRESS SABER BELTS for all Officers, except Chaplains.**—A waist belt not less than one and one-half inches nor more than two inches wide, with detachable slings of the same material as the belt; to be worn outside of the full dress coat. To be made of the following materials and facings:

For General Officers.—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern.

For all Field Officers.—Of black enamel leather, with one broad stripe of gold lace, according to pattern.

For all Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments below the Rank of Field Officer.—Of black enamel leather, with four stripes of gold lace interwoven with black silk, according to pattern.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry below the Rank of Field Officer.—Of black enamel leather, with four stripes of gold lace interwoven with silk of the color of the arm of service.

For Officers of Engineers.—As per General Orders, No. 27, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, March 17, 1902.

BELT PLATES—LEATHER BELTS—SHOULDER BELTS.

46. **FULL DRESS BELT PLATES for all officers, except Chaplains.**—Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with bright raised rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum," upon the scroll, stars also of silver, according to pattern.

47. **LEATHER BELTS for all Officers, except Chaplains.**—Of stuffed russet leather, with detachable slings of the same material, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn under the dress coat and overcoat, and outside the service coat.

In the field the use of a belt made with cross belts over the shoulders, and adapted to carry saber and pistol, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, is authorized. A belt of black webbing, with detachable slings as above, may be worn under the dress coat.

48. **SHOULDER BELTS for Officers of the Signal Corps.**—For full dress, a shoulder belt corresponding to the waist belt, with field glass case attached, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

With dress and service uniform a plain belt of stuffed russet leather with bronze buckles, and stuffed russet leather field glass case, according to the pattern in the office of Quartermaster General.

BOOTS—SHOES—SPURS—LEGGINGS.

49. **BOOTS for all Mounted Officers.**—To be of russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, for service uniform; black leather, polished, or black enamel leather for dress and full dress mounted, and always to be so worn.

50. **SHOES for all Officers.**—Of black, or black enamel leather, with full dress and dress uniform. Of stuffed russet leather with the cotton service uniform. With the woolen service uniform, stuffed russet leather shoes, or, when in the field, "marching shoes" will be worn. The use of white canvas shoes, to be worn with complete white uniform, when not on duty, is authorized.

51. **SPURS for all Mounted Officers.**—Of white metal, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn with black straps with full dress and dress uniform, and russet leather straps with the legging and russet leather boot, all without chains. The use of white metal box spurs with a full-dress uniform dismounted is required.

52. **LEGGINGS for all Officers.**—Stuffed russet, leather leggings of the pattern known as the "strap puttee;" to be worn with the service uniform. Mounted officers may substitute stuffed russet leather boots. In the field a canvas legging, as furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, may be worn.

COLORS OF FACINGS.

53. For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Dark blue.

For Officers of Engineers Serving with Engineer Troops.—Scarlet, piped with white.

For Officers of the Signal Corps.—Orange, piped with white.

For Officers of the Ordnance Department.—Black, piped with scarlet.

For Officers of the Medical Corps.—Maroon.

For Officers Quartermaster's Department.—Buff.

For Officers of Cavalry.—Yellow.

For Officers of Artillery.—Scarlet.

For Officers of Infantry.—Light blue.

54. **BUTTONS for all Officers.**—Circular, slightly convex; device, coat of arms of the United States. To be of two sizes, (1) the "Regulation button," exterior diameter seven-eighths of an inch; (2) the "small regu-

lation button;" exterior diameter nine-sixteenths of an inch. Engineers to retain present design, but conforming in all other respects to that for the Army.

INSIGNIA.

55. (a) A coat of arms of the United States, made of gold or gilt metal, or dull finish bronze, as may be prescribed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn on the collar of the dress, service, or white coat, placed at a distance of one inch from each end of the collar. To be followed by the letter "V" made of the same material, to designate United States Volunteers. When worn upon the dress or white uniform the coat of arms will be of gold or gilt metal. When worn upon the service uniform it will be of dull bronze metal.

(b) Insignia of corps, department, or arm of service. Adjutant General's Department.—A shield of gold or gilt metal.

Inspector General's Department.—Gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Sword and pen in gold or gilt metal, crossed and wreathed.

Quartermaster's Department.—Sword and key crossed on a wheel, surmounted on a spread eagle; of gold or gilt metal, platinum and enamel.

Subsistence Department.—A silver crescent, one-half inch between cusps, cusps to the rear.

Pay Department.—A diamond, three-quarters of an inch by one inch, in gold or gilt metal, placed with shorter diameter vertical.

Medical Department.—A caduceus, of gold or gilt metal.

Corps of Engineers.—A silver turreted castle.

Ordnance Department.—Shell and flame, of gold or gilt metal.

Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver.

Officers of the Record and Pension Office.—A silver trefail within and partly upon a wreath of gold or metal.

Professors and Assistant Professors of the United States Military Academy.—Shield and helmet surmounted by a scroll, in gold or gilt metal, according to pattern adopted.

Aides-de-Camp.—A device one and one-third inches high, consisting of a shield of the United States, of properly colored enamel three-fourths inch high, three-fourths inch wide at top, surmounted by a gold or gilt eagle, with wings displayed according to pattern in the Quartermaster General's Office. On the blue field of the shield a star or stars, according to rank of the general on whose staff the officer is serving.

This device is to be worn on the collar in lieu of corps or line service.

Cavalry.—Two crossed sabers, one inch high, number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Artillery.—Two crossed cannons, design to be one inch high, of gold or gilt metal, with oval intersection having a scarlet center according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The red oval in the insignia for officers of Coast Artillery to exhibit an oblong projectile in gilt outline; for officers of Field Artillery, a gilt wheel in outline; both according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Infantry.—Two crossed rifles, design to be one inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Regimental Staff Officers.—Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, and squadron and battalion adjutants, will wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices (of gold or gilt metal) of the respective departments to which their duties correspond. The battalion adjutant and quartermaster of engineer battalions will wear the same devices above the center turret.

Chaplains.—The same as for regimental staff officers, except that the pendant design shall be a Latin cross of the same material and size.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed upon the collar of the dress, service, and white coat at a distance of five-eighths of an inch from the coat of arms and will be of gold or gilt metal with the dress or white uniform and of dull bronze metal with the service uniform.

(c) Insignia of Rank.—To be placed on the shoulder loops of the service coat and the white coat near the shoulder seam as follows:

General and Lieutenant General.—Such as they may prescribe.

Major General.—Two silver stars.

Brigadier General.—One silver star.

Colonel.—One silver spread eagle.

Lieutenant Colonel.—One silver leaf.

Major.—One gold leaf.

Captain.—Two silver bars.

First Lieutenant.—One silver bar.

BRAID INSIGNIA OF RANK.

Colonel.—A single knot composed of five strands of gold wire braid not exceeding one-eighth inch in width, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be applied to the sleeve of the full dress coat below the elbow, the base resting on the gold band of the sleeve.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Four braids, single knot.

Major.—Three braids, single knot.

Captain.—Two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant.—One braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant.—Without braid.

Chaplain.—Without braid.

The outside dimensions of the braid insignia will be the same for all officers, the diminution being made by taking strands from the interior.

Braid insignia for overcoats, made of flat black mohair soutache braid one-eighth of an inch in width, will follow the form of the braid insignia for dress coats, but be applied with the base resting at lower end of the sleeve, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

(C) DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

56. DRESS COAT.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; fastened with six regulation buttons down the front; standing collar; shoulder loops, of the same material and color, let in at the shoulder seam and to button at the collar with a small regulation button; the sleeves to have a cuff, made according to pattern, and ornamented with three small regulation buttons. The collar, shoulder loops, and cuffs to be piped with the color of the corps, department, or arm of service. Collar ornaments for enlisted men, of yellow metal similar to those for officers and according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be placed on this coat in the same manner as the dress coat for officers, substituting the block letters "U.S." of brass for the coat of arms; chevrons will be worn with this coat as prescribed in par. 77.

BREAST CORD.—Cords and tassels of mohair, of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be attached to the dress coat, beginning at the button of the left shoulder loop, one cord passing in rear of the neck and the other in front, under the first button of the coat, crossing under the right shoulder loop and brought together under the right arm with a slide, then passing across the breast between the third and fourth buttons and attached to the left shoulder button.

57. SERVICE COAT.—A sack coat of olive drab woolen or cotton material conforming to sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be cut so as to fit loosely in the chest (at least five inches in excess of chest measurement) and to fit closely at the waist; collar seam to come well up in front; to close with five regulation buttons down the front, and to be provided with shoulder loops of the same material. The same collar ornaments and chevrons will be placed on this coat as on the dress coat, except that all buttons and metal ornaments will be of dull finish bronze.

58. WHITE COAT.—A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The block letters "U.S." in yellow metal will be worn on each side of the collar, one inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, as prescribed for the dress coat, will be placed five-eighths of an inch from the letters "U.S." Chevrons are prescribed for this coat; they will be the same as for the dress coat.

59. FATIGUE COAT for all Enlisted Men.—Of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

60. OVERCOATS for all Enlisted Men.—Of olive drab woolen material, general design and cut to be that of the officers' overcoat, according to sample and pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

61. DRESS TROUSERS for all Enlisted Men.—Of sky-blue kersey; to be cut and made in accordance with standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

STRIPES FOR TROUSERS.

62. Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide; corporals and lance corporals holding a renewed appointment, to wear a stripe one-half inch wide; musicians, field musicians, and trumpeters to wear two stripes, each one-half inch wide. Stripes to be of cloth of the following colors:

Cavalry.—Yellow. Artillery.—Scarlet. Infantry.—Light Blue. Engineers.—Scarlet, piped with white.

Ordnance Sergeants and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance.—Black, piped with scarlet.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Buff, one and one-fourth inches wide. Post Commissary Sergeants.—Cadet gray, one and one-fourth inches wide.

Enlisted Men of the Hospital Corps.—Maroon, piped with white. For hospital stewards, to be one and one-fourth inches wide; for acting hospital stewards, to be one inch wide; for lance acting hospital stewards and for privates, one-half inch wide.

Electrician Sergeants.—Scarlet, one and one-fourth inches wide. Sergeants of the Signal Corps.—Orange, one and one-fourth inches wide, piped with white. Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army Service Detachment at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.—Buff, same dimensions as for infantry.

TROUSERS—BREECHES.

63. SERVICE TROUSERS.—Of woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn without stripes.

64. WHITE TROUSERS.—Of bleached cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn without stripes.

65. CANVAS FATIGUE TROUSERS.—Of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; without stripes.

66. BREECHES.—Of woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat; to be worn without stripes; to be made loose about the knee, fitting closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and fastened with tapes or laces; to be worn with shoes and leggings. For mounted use, to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and levers. The general design of the breeches will conform to the pattern prescribed for officers.

67. FULL DRESS CAP.—Of dark blue cloth, of same pattern and shape as that prescribed for officers; between the two lower welts a band one and three-quarters inches wide, to be arranged as follows: A stripe of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, at top and bottom, the intervening space of three-quarters of an inch to be of the color of the cap, the whole forming a detachable band; a black enameled leather chin strap fitted with a stout fire gilt slide and a leather keeper, secured at both ends by small gilt regulation buttons, one on each side, immediately back of the ends of the visor.

Insignia of yellow metal, unless otherwise specified and made according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be attached to the front of the cap so that the top of the insignia will be slightly below the top of the cap. Designs as follows:

Cavalry.—Crossed sabers, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of troop in lower angle. Artillery.—Crossed cannons, with number of battery or company in the lower angle. Infantry.—Crossed rifles, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of company in lower angle. Engineers.—The castle with letter of company above it. Ordnance Sergeants and Enlisted Men of Ordnance.—The "shell and flame."

Post Commissary Sergeants.—Crescent of white metal, the points up, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, according to model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Electrician Sergeants.—A symbol resembling forked lightning, of German silver, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Hospital Stewards.—A caduceus of gilt metal enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For Acting Hospital Stewards, Lance Acting Hospital Stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps, the same, without the wreath.

Non-Commissioned Officers of the Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of white metal, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For all other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, the same device without the wreath.

Enlisted Men of the Army Service Detachment at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.—The insignia of the Quartermaster's Department according to model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Band Musicians.—A lyre of white metal. Engineers to have a castle of yellow metal in the center. Cavalry and infantry to have the number of the regiment, and artillery the number of the battery, of yellow metal, above the lyre.

Field Musicians of Engineers.—A bugle of yellow metal, with a castle of white metal in the center of, and the letter of the company, in yellow metal, above the bugle.

Field Musicians of Infantry and Trumpeters of Cavalry.—A bugle with letter of company or troop in center, and number of regiment above the bugle.

Field Musicians of Artillery.—A bugle with the number of the company or battery in the center.

68. DRESS CAP.—The same as the full dress cap, with the detachable band showing color of corps, department, or arm of service, removed.

69. SERVICE HAT.—Of felt, color approaching that of the service uniform, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; with double hat cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. Letter of the company, troop, or battery, and number of the regiment, made of dull finish bronze, to be placed on the front part of the crown. To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued.

CAP—HELMET.

70. SERVICE CAP.—Similar to the officers' service cap, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Cap badge and buttons to be of dull finish bronze.

71. WHITE HELMETS.—Similar to the officers' white helmet, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

72. SERVICE HELMET.—Similar to the officers' service helmet, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SHOES—LEGGINGS—COLLARS—CRAVATS—BUTTONS.

73. SHOES.—No particular pattern is adopted as uniform. With the cotton service uniform shoes of stuffed russet leather will be worn. Black shoes will be worn with full dress and dress uniform dismounted. Barrack shoes, according to pattern, the uppers being of brown cotton duck, are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; they will be worn in barracks only, or as prescribed by the commanding officer.

74. LEGGINGS.—Of cotton duck or canvas, color of the service uniform, made in accordance with pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

75. COLLARS for all Enlisted Men.—White linen collars, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the full dress and dress coat on all occasions and to show one-fourth of an inch above the collar of the coat.

76. CRAVATS for all Enlisted Men.—Black, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the tie not to be worn outside of the opening of the collar of the coat.

77. BUTTONS.—Of yellow metal, fire gilt and burnished, or of dull finish bronze, according to standards in the office of the Quartermaster General.

CHEVRONS.

78. The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked on the dress coat, overcoat, service coat, and white coat by chevrons of cloth, according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, corresponding in colors and pipings to those in par. 62, relating to stripes for trousers.

The chevrons will be worn points up; those upon the overcoat will be below the elbow, midway between the elbow and the end of the sleeve; those for the other coats will be worn above the elbow.

Rank will be indicated as follows: Regimental Sergeant Major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars. Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars. Regimental Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars, having a crescent (points front) three-quarters of an inch below the inner angle of chevron.

Battalion of Engineers, Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of two bars.

Squadron or Battalion Sergeant Majors.—Three bars and an arc of two bars.

Chief Musician.—Three bars and an arc of two bars, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Chief Trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on the caps in the center. Principal Musician.—Three bars and a bugle. Drum Major.—Three bars and two embroidered crossed batons.

Ordnance Sergeant.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a shell and flame. Sergeant of Ordnance.—The same as for Ordnance Sergeant, omitting the arc. Corporals of Ordnance.—Two bars, enclosing shell and flame.

First-Class Privates of Ordnance.—The shell and flame. Post Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and insignia of the Quartermaster's Department. Post Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front) one and one-quarter inches below the inner angle of chevron.

Hospital Stewards.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus one and one-quarter inches high, embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border. Acting Hospital Stewards.—The same as for hospital stewards, omitting the arc. Lance Acting Hospital Stewards.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private. Privates of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of caduceus one and one-fourth inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border; to be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat midway between the elbow and the shoulder; on the overcoat midway between the elbow and the end of the sleeve.

Sergeants of the First Class of the Signal Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, color, orange, piped with white, enclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow. Sergeants of the Signal Corps.—Same as for sergeant of the first class, omitting the arc. Corporals of the Signal Corps.—Two bars, enclosing same device as for sergeant of the first class. Privates of the Signal Corps.—Device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Electrician Sergeant.—Three bars and a representation of forked lightning embroidered in white silk; bars to be scarlet.

First-class Privates, Engineers, to be distinguished by an insignia of a castle of red cloth, one and one-half inches long and height in proportion; castle to be piped with white and worn on outside of right sleeve half way between the front of shoulder and elbow.

CHEVRONS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

First Sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge. Troop, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of one bar. Sergeant.—Three bars. Color Sergeant.—Three bars and a star. Stable Sergeant, Field Artillery.—Three bars and a horse's head. Corporal.—Two bars. Lance Corporal.—One bar. Cook.—A cook's cap of cloth conforming in color to corps, department or arm of service. Farrier.—A horse's shoe of cloth, four and one-half inches long and three and three-quarters

inches wide, worn toe uppermost. Saddler.—A saddler's round knife of cloth. Mechanic and Artificer.—Two crossed hammers of cloth. First-Class Gunner.—An insignia of scarlet cloth, neatly piped and stitched; worn on the outside of the right sleeve, half way between the point of the shoulder and the elbow, placed below the chevron; in case of a non-commissioned officer, the shape of the insignia to be that of an elongated cannon projectile one and one-half inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, point up. The insignia will be charged only in cases of loss or damage.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

79. All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, for either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the dress coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the corps, department or arm of service in which they served, one-half inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark blue cloth of the color of the dress coat, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff and one-half inch above the point.

To indicate service in war, A diagonal half chevron of white cloth, one-half inch wide, with piping on each side one-eighth of an inch wide of cloth of the same color as the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service in which the soldier earned the right to wear it; those for the engineers to have in addition a stitching of white silk on each side of the chevron. To be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat.

The following classes of enlisted men are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron:

1. All enlisted men who served during the War of the Rebellion and who were honorably discharged.
2. All enlisted men who served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war, or in such Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war, as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War or in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.
3. All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, and all who have served since the latter date in the Philippine Islands, or with the China Relief Expedition.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, one-quarter of an inch distant between them, and only for wars and such Indian campaigns as have been so designated by the Secretary of War in orders.

An enlisted man whose term of enlistment expired during the continuance of a war or campaign approaching the magnitude of a war, and who subsequently re-enlisted, is entitled to wear the service-in-war chevrons for each enlistment in which there was war service; but in no instance will an enlisted man be allowed to wear the service-in-war chevron before his term of enlistment is completed; nor can two or more such chevrons be worn for service in wars during the same enlistment.

The service-in-war chevron will be worn in place of the service chevron for each enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

War and service chevrons will be issued without charge.

80. Gloves (a)—Of drab colored leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General; to be worn with the service uniform and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer. (b) Of white Berlin, or wool, to be worn at dismounted ceremonies, and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer.

81. Spurs.—Of yellow metal, plain surface, with stuffed russet leather straps, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

82. Leather Belt.—Of stuffed russet leather about one and one-half inches in width, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General. To be worn with McKeever cartridge box of same color and material, on duty under arms in garrison, in full dress and dress uniform. For troops armed with the saber, a similar belt with suitable slings will be provided for duty in garrison.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND OTHERS, WITH REGULATIONS PERTAINING THERETO.

83. Professors and Assistant Professors of the United States Military Academy will wear the full dress and dress uniforms of the Staff, with insignia of the United States Military Academy.

UNIFORM OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY IN STAFF DEPARTMENTS, OR ON SPECIAL DUTY WITH INCREASED RANK, AND OF ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATES.

84. Officers of the line of the Army detailed to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, and officers detailed as acting judge advocates, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, will wear the uniform of their respective arms of service, omitting the line insignia on the coat collar and substituting therefor the insignia of the staff departments in which they are serving. Officers detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department will wear the aiguillettes; those detailed in the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt.

Officers detailed on duty carrying increased rank, shall wear the uniform of their permanent corps, department, or arm of service, with proper insignia to indicate their particular duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Corresponding insignia will also be substituted for the regimental number or other insignia on the saddle cloth.

UNIFORM OF CONTRACT SURGEONS—CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS—VETERINARIANS.

85. Full dress uniforms are not prescribed for contract surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of medical officers, but without the shoulder straps. The collar ornaments for their dress and white uniforms will be of silver instead of gold, and the letters "C. S." will replace the coat of arms of the United States; the collar ornaments on their service uniform will be of dull finish bronze, the letters "C. S." replacing the coat of arms of the United States.

86. Contract dental surgeons have no prescribed full dress uniform; their dress, service, and white uniforms will be the same as those prescribed for contract sur-

geons, using the block letters "D. S." in place of the coat of arms of the United States of medical officers.

87. Veterinarians have no full dress uniform prescribed for them; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of second lieutenants of cavalry or artillery, according to the arm of service, omitting the shoulder straps; collar ornaments to be of white metal on the dress and white uniforms, and the block letters "V. S." in silver replacing the coat of arms of the United States. For their service uniform, the collar ornaments will be of dull finish bronze, the bronze block letters "V. S." taking the place of the coat of arms.

CAPES—BRASSARDS.

88. Capes for all Officers.—To be of dark blue cloth, reaching at least to the tips of the fingers with the arm dropped at the side and not below the knee; with a rolling collar of black velvet three inches broad, and closing at the throat with a long loop. It may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms. To be lined as follows. For General officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Dark blue. For Officers of Infantry.—Light blue. For Officers of Artillery.—Scarlet. For Officers of Cavalry.—Yellow.

89. Brassards.—In time of war with a signatory of the Geneva Convention, by all persons in the military service neutralized by the terms of said convention, a brassard of white cloth sixteen inches long and three inches wide, with a Geneva cross of red cloth two inches high and two inches wide in the center, will be worn on the left arm above the elbow while on duty in the field of operations.

SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING AND STOCKINGS.

90. When troops are in the field during hot weather or in a tropical climate, and officers and enlisted men do not wear their coats, chevrons may be worn on the sleeves of the flannel or chambray shirts by non-commissioned officers, and the ordinary insignia of rank on the collars of flannel shirts by commissioned officers.

91. Olive drab flannel shirts of light or heavy material, white muslin or other shirts of light texture, wool knit undershirts of light or heavy quality, cotton knit undershirts and drawers, cotton flannel or jean drawers, woolen and cotton stockings, light or heavy weight, will be provided for enlisted men in conformity with the necessities of the service. Whenever the coat is not worn no overshirts except the olive drab flannel or chambray shirts furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be worn with the service uniform.

WHITE DUCK CLOTHING.

92. This clothing will also be provided for all members of the Hospital Corps and is to be worn by them on ward duty in the manner previously prescribed.

SUSPENDERS AND WAIST BELTS—ARCTIC OVERSHOES.

93. There will be issued to each enlisted man of the Army, annually, one pair of suspenders or one waist belt of russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Suspenders, when worn, must not be visible.

94. ARCTIC OVERSHOES for all Enlisted Men.—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be issued at cost price when the necessity for their issue is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair per annum, but they do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing of the enlisted men.

CANVAS MITTENS AND CANVAS BLANKET-LINED CAPS.

95. Of brown cotton duck (caps lined with blanket cloth) according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and to troops stationed at West Point, when the necessity is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair of mittens and one cap per man per annum. The voucher will show that the issue is gratuitous and made within the above allowance. Issues in excess of such allowance will be charged to the men at the regulation prices. In case of loss or destruction of any of said articles of gratuitous issue without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been intrusted, and so certified to by the immediate commanding officer, then the article or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

FUR GAUNTLETS AND CAPS AND WOOLEN MITTENS.

96. All enlisted men.—According to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be issued at cost price, at the rate of one pair of gauntlets, one cap, and one pair of mittens per annum, when the necessity for such issue is certified by post commanders. These articles do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing.

FUR CLOTHING.

97. There will be issued to troops stationed in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket lined canvas overcoats, but only to men performing duty when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing. The coats should be borne on the returns as equipment and charged to enlisted men only in case of loss or damage other than from ordinary wear and tear. If made of fur, they will, on the approach of warm weather, be turned over to the quartermaster, who will observe the directions for their preservation as required by par. 1315, Army Regulations.

BAND UNIFORMS.

98. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may, upon appropriations made by councils of administration, add such ornaments as they may deem proper and are not herein prohibited. Upon application to the Quartermaster's Department they will be supplied with music pouches. Black lynx skin shakos with plume and tassel of color of the corps or arm of service, and leather chin straps with brass scales and side buttons, will be issued for use on full dress occasions by drum majors; to be made according to pattern in the office of the

Quartermaster General. The shakos for drum majors of cavalry to made of smaller dimensions than those for the other arms. Saber belt of enamel leather of color of corps of arm of service and regulation width. Chevrons of cloth, according to rank, of the prescribed pattern. Trousers of regulation patterns with stripes prescribed for musicians of their respective corps or arm of service. Batons as per pattern, with silken cords and tassels of the color of the corps or arm of service. Only the dismounted drum majors shall carry batons; drum majors of all mounted bands will carry sabers. Articles of band uniforms including shakos and saber belts, that do not form a part of the annual clothing allowance, may be issued but not charged, except in cases of loss or damage. The articles thus issued without charge remain the property of the United States.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT EMPLACEMENTS.

99. Officers of artillery and ordnance may wear a uniform of olive drab cotton or brown canvas, to be worn alone or over the cloth uniform, according to the weather. This uniform will conform to the present regulations prescribing the cut, insignia, etc., for service uniforms, but leggings will not be required and the trousers will be of the ordinary cut. The saber belt will be worn outside the coat and officers may lay aside the saber after arriving at the guns, if necessary for the work in hand. Non-commissioned officers and privates of engineers, artillery, and ordnance, electrician sergeants, and ordnance sergeants, when at work or drill at the emplacements, may wear the brown fatigue uniform or the cotton service uniform, as the commanding officer may direct; rank to be shown by the usual chevrons. Suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the coast artillery and ordnance to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of the same will not form a part of the annual clothing money allowance.

ENLISTED SCOUTS.

100. The uniform for enlisted scouts will, in general, be the same as the service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the corresponding arm of service, the letters "U.S.S." in dull finish bronze replacing collar ornaments and hat devices.

101. Uniform for Officers and Enlisted Men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Same as prescribed for infantry, excepting that the letters "P.R." if Gothic design will replace the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

102. The uniform of Native Troops in the Philippines shall be the cotton service uniform of the infantry and cavalry, according to their organization, the letter "P" taking the place of the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

103. With the full dress and dress uniforms, officers will wear a plain white standing collar, and plain white cuffs; the collar to show one-fourth of an inch above the collar of the coat.

104. Officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear waterproof capes or overcoats, as nearly as practicable the color of the service uniform, when on duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather.

105. Service and white helmets will be supplied to troops in the first and third years of their enlistment; the necessity for such issue must be certified by the department commander.

106. Cravats will be issued at cost price at the rate of two per annum, but are not to form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing.

107. A uniform to consist of dress coat, white trousers, and white helmet is authorized in warm weather, when prescribed by the commanding officer.

108. The badge of military mourning is a knot of black crepe upon the saber hilt for a period not to exceed thirty days.

A private badge of mourning consisting of a band of black crepe three inches wide may be worn upon the left sleeve above the elbow.

109. On strictly social occasions, officers are authorized to wear an evening dress suit of plain black or dark blue cloth, with black buttons; but this shall not be considered a dress for any military purpose.

110. Special Note.—Commanding officers may, in their discretion, in prescribing the uniform for the day in tropical countries or in the warm season, authorize the wearing of white duck trousers with the full dress or the dress uniform at parades and ceremonies under arms, and on official occasions not of the most formal character. With this exception, no portion of the white uniform shall be worn with the uniform of any other color. When white trousers are worn with the full dress or dress uniform the shoes shall invariably be the black shoe.

UNIFORM FOR EVENING WEAR.

111. For occasions of special formality, the uniform for evening functions shall be the prescribed full dress dismounted uniform. For other occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official receptions, etc., and formal mess dinners, the following special full dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full dress dismounted uniform: An evening dress coat, cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gilt buttons of same number and placed as on pattern now in Quartermaster General's Office; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full dress uniform coats. A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full, open bosom, brass buttons, should be worn with this coat; also full dress trousers, patent leather shoes, chapeau for general officers and officers of the general staff corps and departments, and full dress cap for other officers. Shoulder ornaments for general officers will be regulation epaulets or shoulder-knots, as may be prescribed for the occasion; for officers of the general staff corps and departments and line officers, the shoulder-knot prescribed in this order, will be worn.

Officers of the staff corps and departments, regimental and battery officers are authorized to adopt a "mess jacket," distinctive of their corps, departments, regiments, or batteries, which must conform in cut to the pattern in the Quartermaster-General's Office. Commanding officers may, in the tropics or in the warm season, authorize the white trousers to be worn with this jacket. Black shoes will always be worn with this jacket.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General officers: dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, chapeau, spurs, white gloves, full dress belt, either saber or General Officer's sword now in use; patent leather shoes, box spurs.	On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the President, sovereign, or member of the Royal Family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion.
General Officers: mounted.	Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, shoulder knot, sab, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, sab, black leather or black enamel leather boots, spurs.	On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted, or following immediately after mounted functions.

*NOTE.—The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the preceding pages under appropriate headings.

Officers of Staff Corps and Departments: dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, chapeau, white gloves, full dress belt, sab, shoes, box spurs. Officers of the Adjutant General's Department and of the Inspector General's Department, the Record and Pension Office and officers detailed for duty in said departments, will wear the prescribed aiguillettes. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the prescribed shoulder belt.	Same as stated above for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments: mounted.	Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, sab, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts as above.	Same as stated above for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers serving with Engineer Troops: dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, full dress cap, white gloves, full dress belt, sab, shoes. Mounted officers will wear box spurs. Aides-de-Camp to general officers, regimental adjutants, and adjutants of artillery districts, will wear the prescribed aiguillettes.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops: mounted.	Full dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted, full dress cap, full dress belt, sab, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes as above.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains: dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, shoes.	As stated for dismounted general officers.
Chaplains: mounted.	Full dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted, full dress trousers, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	As stated for mounted general officers.

DRESS UNIFORM.

General Officers: dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat), sab, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers.
General Officers: mounted.	Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat) and sab.	To be the habitual uniform in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the Tropics. This uniform is also authorized as a dress dress. On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments: dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat) and sab.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments: mounted.	Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat) and sab.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.

(b) Note.—When United States troops appear in the full dress or dress uniform of enlisted men described in these regulations, all officers of the U. S. Army, of whatever rank, on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity, shall wear the prescribed dress uniform for officers.

Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops: dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add russet leather belt (worn under coat), sab, white gloves.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops: mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color as full dress trousers, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add russet leather belt and sab.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains: dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains: mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color as full dress breeches, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other mounted officers.
	The shoe worn with the full dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.	

WHITE UNIFORM.

For all officers: dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap or helmet, white canvas or russet leather shoes.	During the warm season, or in tropical climates when authorized by post commanders; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.
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SERVICE UNIFORM.

For All Officers: dismounted.	(a) Service coat, service trousers, service cap, russet leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and sab (to be worn outside the coat); gloves as prescribed. (c) Service coat, breeches (without reinforce), leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet-leather shoes, service hat, belt, sab and revolver, drab leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use.	(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the Tropics. (b) For duty under arms in garrison under conditions as stated above. (c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.
For all officers: mounted.	(a) Service coat, breeches, service cap, russet leather boots, or russet leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab leather gloves. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and sab (worn outside the coat). (c) Service coat, breeches, russet leather boots, or russet leather shoes with leggings, service hat, belt, sab, and revolver, spurs, drab leather gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt as above.	(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the Tropics. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, and on marches and in the field.

(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted.....	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, full dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet-leather belt, and cartridge box.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.
Mounted.....	Dress coat, breast cord, breeches, full dress cap, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab-leather gloves, spurs, sab, belt, and cartridge box (when prescribed).	At mounted reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted.....	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add white gloves, russet-leather belt, and cartridge box.	When prescribed by the commanding officer.
Mounted.....	Dress coat, dress cap, breeches, russet leather shoes, leggings, spurs. Under arms, add sab, belt and drab leather gloves.	

WHITE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.....	White coat, white trousers, white helmet, white canvas shoes, or russet leather shoes.	During the warm season or in the Tropics when authorized by the commanding officer; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.
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SERVICE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.....	(a) Service coat, service cap, service trousers, russet leather shoes. (b) Under arms, add drab leather gloves, russet leather belt and cartridge box. (c) Service coat, breeches (without reinforce), leggings, russet leather shoes, service hat, field belt, drab leather gloves.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer. (b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.
Mounted.....	(a) Service coat, breeches, service cap, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab leather gloves, spurs. (b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box (when prescribed). (c) Service coat, breeches, service hat, leggings, russet leather shoes, spurs, field belt, and drab leather gloves.	(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer. (b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above. (c) At mounted drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

Dismounted.....	Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, service hat, russet leather shoes.	On fatigue and at stables; and at gun and emplacement for enlisted men of coast artillery and ordnance, until a more suitable dress and hat shall be prescribed.
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*NOTE.—Pending the adoption of a "marching shoe" the foot gear for the woolen service uniform will be the black leather shoe.

REPORT ON EQUIPMENT OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

After mature deliberation the Board recommends that the following articles be manufactured in accordance with the patterns now in use, with such minor changes as may be indicated:

Saddle.—Complete, including cinch, quarter straps, coat straps, hooded stirrups, etc. Saddle to be of stuffed russet leather, as also the cinch straps. Brass trimmings to be made with dull finish.

General officers, aides-de-camp, officers of the staff corps and Department, and field officers may use a flat type of saddle similar to the Whitman or English saddle, covered with russet leather, open stirrups of white metal or steel finish. On campaigns and practice marches the regulation saddle may be used at the option of the officer.

All other officers shall use the saddle furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Saddle bags.—To be of stuffed russet leather, brasses of dull finish.

Carbine scabbard, lariat, lariat straps, sabre straps, sabre knot, horse brush, curry comb, canteen straps, canteen straps, cavalry, surcingle, cavalry link, pistol holster, haversack strap, gunslings, sabre belt, enlisted man's leather waist belt, cartridge box, McKeever's

knapsack, artillery, sabre, light cavalry, stirrup, hooded, with socket for guidon, horse cover; to be blanket lined for northern latitudes. Non-commissioned officers' sword belt, plate and frog. The leather parts of the above articles to be made, as far as practicable, of stuffed russet leather.

The Board recommends that the following articles be dropped from the equipment of the Army: blanket bag, blanket bag shoulder straps, blanket bag coat straps, side lines.

Also that the blanket roll be authorized in orders until some more satisfactory method of carrying the pack has been devised. Experiments with ammunition carriers should be continued until a satisfactory article is developed. In the meantime it is suggested that experimental web belts, with russet leather flaps, covering groups of ten cartridges, be issued for trial. The Board submits recommendations looking toward the improvement of the following articles:

Tin Cup.—This is satisfactory as to size, shape, and material. Experimental cups of aluminum should be sent out for trial and report.

Canteen and Meat Can.—Same remarks as for the tin cup.

Knife and Spoon.—To be of pattern similar to that now in use, but to be finished in dull nickel or tinned to prevent rust.

Fork.—To be of the pattern of the commercial article, flat-handled and four tined and finished in dull nickel or tin to prevent rust.

Nosebag.—The experimental form (without leather bottom) recently sent to the Philippines for trial and report is recommended.

Haversack.—The present form is considered satisfactory; to be closed with thongs instead of button fastenings.

Picket Pin.—One thousand of increased diameter hollow pins, and one thousand X cross-section pins to be issued for trial and report.

Watering Bridle.—The experimental form in dull nickel finish, with stronger rings and durable spring snap, is approved. It is recommended that 1,000 watering bridles with bits of the bar and ring pattern, with straps passing over the horse's head, be manufactured and issued for trial by the troops.

Curb Bridle.—The Board approves of the experimental Pelham bit with movable branches manufactured by the Ordnance Department; also of the Ordnance curb chain with special hook. It recommends a change in the mounted service to the above bit using the double rein with the present head stall, or with the combination halter and bridle, as per model in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. However, before adopting this bit and bridle officially, it is recommended that a sufficient number be manufactured to make an experimental issue of one hundred to each regiment of cavalry in the United States, and five hundred to the Light Artillery. Issue to be made so as to afford opportunity for comparison with the one thousand bits with elongated upper branches recently supplied to cavalry troops. The curb rein of this bridle should have a width of three-quarters of an inch and the snaffle rein seven-eighths of an inch, and all the leather should be of the kind known as stuffed russet leather. The buckles should be of dull finish and the brass rosette replaced by one of dull bronze colored metal with the arms of the United States on it.

Officers' Sabre Belt.—The form now for sale by the Ordnance Department is approved; but the snaps and buckles should be of dull finish, and the new position of the snaps and the slings with shortened longer branch for the new model sabre be supplied.

Officers' Sabre.—To be according to model adopted by the Board and deposited with the Chief of Ordnance. The guard and scabbard are of German silver, the bands are closer together, above the center of gravity, and are brazed to the scabbard.

Spurs for Officers.—The spur adopted is of German silver. The strap, of russet leather, passes under the foot and is held in place by studs.

Spurs for Enlisted Men.—To be made of brass and of improved pattern, according to model in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Saber Belt, Enlisted Men.—According to pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Dispatch Case of Officers.—To be according to pattern in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Bayonet Scabbard.—The form of the present bayonet scabbard is approved, but it should be made with a positive stop, according to model submitted.

Halter.—The present form is approved, but it is recommended that experimental issue be made of the combination halter and bridle manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal according to directions of the Board. The issue of ropes or chains for use in special cases in place of the halter straps is to be continued.

Poncho.—The Board recommends careful consideration of the subject of making articles water-repellant by means of lanolin or other substances, believing that something more satisfactory than the poncho can be devised, or that the same may be dispensed with on account of similar treatment of the soldiers' blankets, overcoats and other clothing. No change is recommended for the present.

SADDLECLOTHS.

For General Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle; trimmed with two bands of gold lace one inch wide and one-half inch apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth; in each flank corner the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by stars indicating the rank of the general officer. General officers of the staff will have the insignia of the corps or department instead of the coat of arms in the flank corners.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark blue cloth, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia of the staff corps or department, two and one-quarter inches high.

Aide-de-Camp.—Same as for other officers of his arm of service, except that the device shall be of the same design as the collar device prescribed herein—of bright metal for full dress and of dull bronze metal for service. Dimensions same as for other officers.

For All Other Officers, Except Chaplains.—Of dark blue cloth, lined with canvas, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; worn under the saddle, number of regiment (except for officers of artillery, who will wear the metal insignia prescribed for undress coats, two inches high) in enamel leather figures two inches in length on each flank corner; edges trimmed with enamel leather one inch wide; edges and figures of the same color as the trimmings of their respective arms.

For Chaplains.—Same as for line officers, without

edging. A cross, two inches high, of white metal, placed diagonally in each flank corner.

For field service a saddlecloth of the above pattern, color of the service uniform, bound with russet leather, will be used.

For general officers the rank will be indicated by stars of bronze. For staff officers and aides de camp the device will be of dull finish metal. For regimental officers the number will be as for the blue saddle cloth, and the artillery device in bronze.

Saddle Cloths for Enlisted Men.—Saddle cloths of canvas similar in design to the officer's saddle cloth, color of the service uniform, with letter of troop and number of regiment in the flank corners, to be issued experimentally at such posts as may be designated.

Saddle Blanket.—The gray saddle blanket is satisfactory. The Board is of the opinion that the colored stripe which indicates cavalry or artillery is unnecessary.

The Board recommends the promulgation of a paragraph of the regulations to the effect that the horse equipments furnished by the Ordnance Department for the use of enlisted men shall be considered uniform for officers, with the exceptions above noted, but that they may be permitted to use bits of their own selection.

The Board also recommends that the breast-strap for officers' horses be abolished, except for such horses as require the strap to prevent the saddle from slipping to the rear, in which case a plain strap, hunting type, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General is to be authorized.

Similarly, the martingale is not to be used except when absolutely necessary, and is to be of simple design.

The Board is of the opinion that the frequent withdrawal and return of the carbine, incident to saluting by mounted men, is injurious to the rear sight of the carbine, and recommends that the salute with the hand be substituted for the "advance carbine."

The Board recommends the adoption of the following regulations and table of equipment, or something similar, for guidance of officers and enlisted men:

1. All officers will provide themselves with arms and the articles of personal equipment or of horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty, and maintain them in efficient order and condition.

2. Commanding officers will inspect and verify the arms and equipments of officers and enlisted men as often as they may deem necessary to assure themselves that all members of their commands are able to take the field fully equipped upon short notice.

LIST OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS TO BE IN POSSESSION OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

General and Lieutenant General.—Such as they may prescribe.

ALL OTHER MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Horse Equipments.—Saddle, complete; saddle blanket, blue saddlecloth, field saddlecloth, bridle and combination halter, watering bridle, nose-bag, saddlebags, lariet, picket pin, currycomb, horse brush, and surcingle.

Personal Equipments.—Blanket, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, saber belt, spurs, field glass, watch, compass, notebook, and pencils.

Arms.—Saber, revolver and ammunition. Staff officers and those acting as such will carry a dispatch case. Medical officers will carry a surgical case. Mount chaplains will be equipped as staff officers, but without arms.

DISMOUNTED OFFICERS.

Personal Equipment.—Blanket, canteen, tin cup, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, haversack, saber belt, field glass, watch and compass.

Arms.—Saber, revolver and ammunition. The nature of the occasion will indicate the proper equipment of officers, which will conform to that of the men as prescribed by the commanding officer. For purpose of inspection the whole equipment may be required.

Infantry Soldier.—Leather belt, cartridge box (McKeever's), blanket, shelter half, shelter poles, canteen with strap, haversack with strap, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup. Rifle, with sling, 100 cartridges, web belt, bayonet and scabbard.

Cavalry Soldier.—Saber belt and cartridge box (McKeever's), saddle, complete; saddle blanket, carbine scabbard, saddlebags, bridle, complete; halter, watering bridle, lariet, picket pin, blanket, shelter half, shelter poles, currycomb, horse brush, surcingle, nosebag, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, and tin cup. Carbine, 100 cartridges, web belt, saber, revolver, and ammunition.

Engineer Soldier.—Same as for infantry.

Ordnance Detachment.—Same as for infantry.

Enlisted Men of the Signal Corps.—Same as for cavalry, mounted. Carbine to be carried when prescribed.

Hospital Corps.—Same as for infantry, without arms.

Privates carry pouch and litter sling.

Coast Artillery.—Same as for infantry under similar conditions.

Field Artillery.—Non-commissioned officers and drivers, same as for cavalry, omitting carbine; cannoniers, same as for infantry, substituting revolver, pistol holster, and belt for rifle, gungling, and cartridge belt.

The Albany Telegram of July 6 devotes a column of gossip to the affairs of Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 27th Inf., of whom it reports that "he is now engaged to a wealthy young lady of Washington, and that the marriage is to take place before he returns to active duty." He is now on sick leave recovering from a wound received in the Philippines. Of this the Telegram says: "Lieutenant Van Schaick has seen much active service and he received his wound in the wrist by attacking almost single-handed (he being mounted and ahead of his men) a large body of bolomen. He killed three with his revolver, and it was in this terrible fight with this horde of savages that his left wrist was nearly severed. The highest surgical skill was necessary to save the arm, and it being doubtful of the ability of the surgeons there to do so he was sent to Washington last March. For some time it seemed as if he must lose his arm, but now all danger of that is passed and the lieutenant in a short time will be able to rejoin his regiment. The young officer's name has twice been sent in for the award of the Army medal of honor. One medal was for destroying life, the other for saving life. Lieutenant Van Schaick and party were returning to camp after a scouting excursion and were fording a swiftly running river. The lieutenant was safely across when he observed one of his privates named Howison struggling in the river and apparently drowning. He cast aside his blouse and revolver and sprang in the water to the rescue. Howison was unable to swim and was being swiftly carried away and had disappeared for the third time when the lieutenant reached him. The drowning man seized him and both came near being lost. As they were carried swiftly along the lieutenant managed to grasp a branch along the bank and held on until both were rescued by their comrades."

PERSONALS.

Capt. T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., has gone on a visit to East Gloucester, Mass.

Mrs. C. A. Wiloff has left Easton, Pa., for Glen Springs, Watkins, N.Y.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley were given a reception by Rear Admiral Ludlow, U.S.N., at Oakdale, Long Island, on July 14. About fifty guests aided in the reception.

Mrs. Lenihan, wife of Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., and daughter will spend the summer in Massachusetts and wait the arrival of the captain from the Philippines, in the early part of August.

Capt. J. T. Moore, 27th Inf., recently wounded in the Philippines, is on his way to the United States on a two months' sick leave. He expects to arrive in San Francisco on the Crook about August 4.

Lieut. C. R. Elliott, 10th U.S. Inf., is spending a ten days' leave at West Liberty, Iowa, his home, en route to Frisco. Mrs. Elliott is with her husband and will go to Manila with him. It is her second trip over, she having accompanied the lieutenant in 1899 while he was with the Volunteers.

Admiral P. H. Cooper and his aide, Lieut. Victor Blue, have arrived at the War College, Newport, R.I. Admiral Cooper has charge of the coast defense from Barnegat to the Canada line, and he will have some work to do here in connection with the coming Army and Navy maneuvers.

A volume of Gen. Henry W. Halleck's valuable military papers with a biography is now in preparation by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, who asks that persons having in their possession Halleck letters of general interest will kindly forward copies of the same or, if preferred, the originals, to his summer address, Fairlawn, Norfolk, Conn.

Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Pay Inspector Robert W. Allen, U.S.N., is summering at Sandy Spring, Md., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Roberta. Quite a number of Navy people will pass a part of the heated term in Montgomery county the present year among them being Rear Admiral Jouett, who has become very fond of Sandy Spring and its surroundings.

Friends will regret to hear of the critical illness at Fort Hancock, N.J., of Mrs. Fanny Horn, mother of Capt. T. N. Horn, Art. Corps. The sad shock in the loss of her daughter-in-law, whom she loved so well, has been a terrible blow to her. The late Mrs. Horn was a sister of Capt. W. C. Rivers, adjutant of the Military Academy, and of Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.

First Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., was assistant surgeon in the Navy in 1895 and served at Manila on the Boston and Monadnock and with the Army ashore in the Malolos campaign and resigned on account of sea sickness. He is now an executive officer of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., which is under the command of Major Geo. H. Torney, also formerly a surgeon in the Navy.

Mr. Francis W. Halsey, for twenty-two years a member of the staff of the New York Times, and editor of the Times Saturday Review ever since it was established in 1896, has resigned his post to become chief of the literary department of the house of D. Appleton & Co. In announcing the retirement of Mr. Halsey, the Times pays a most generous tribute to his character and attainments—a tribute in which all admirers of broad culture and instructive criticism will heartily join.

Among the effects of a young woman known as Emma H. King, who killed herself at Shippenport, N.J., July 13 by taking poison, was found the picture of a man in the uniform of a captain of the Army. A cross and the letters "U.S.V." on his collar show that he was a surgeon in the Volunteer Service. He looks thirty-five years of age, has a refined face, a high, intelligent forehead and a large brown mustache. The picture was taken by a Cuban photographer and sent by "George A." to Miss King.

Assistant Secretary of the War Darling made an inspection on July 14, at the navy yard, New York. Mr. Darling, accompanied by Mrs. Darling and other members of his family, arrived at the navy yard on the despatch boat Dolphin from Newport on Sunday afternoon, July 13. He went ashore, July 14, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney, commander of the Dolphin, and was officially welcomed with Rear Admiral Barker, Captain Harrington and Naval Constructor Capps.

Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., and C. R. Howland, 21st Inf., aides on his staff, received a royal welcome when they arrived at Peoria, Ill., July 11. The party was met at the station by prominent residents and military men. Mrs. Wheaton and Miss Lucile Dent, a niece of Mrs. U.S. Grant, also accompanied General Wheaton. The party was escorted to the National Hotel where luncheon was served. At 2:30 o'clock there was a parade of militia and civic societies, which was reviewed by General Wheaton. The city was in gay attire in honor of the visit.

The reports in some American newspapers that Admiral Cervera was in want and dying of chagrin, caused by the reproaches of his countrymen, are characterized as utterly without foundation by Frederico Matthes, correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution. The governors of the Naval Club at Cadiz, when shown the reports said that they were "an insult to the Spanish people, and to its army and navy in particular. Admiral Cervera is slighted by no one in his country, or any other. As to the ostracizing, it's all rot." Admiral Cervera in an interview expressed himself as "deeply indebted to the American people for this renewed manifestation of interest" in his welfare. "I am quite passably well for an old fellow," he added, "and might probably hold my own with younger ones if aboard ship, but on land a seaman is never entirely comfortable."

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., who is now en route from Manila to the United States, has written a letter to a friend in Concord, N.H., protesting against the censure which has been visited upon him because of his conduct of the campaign in Samar. He complains that he has received abusive anonymous letters from persons in Concord, and adds: "My parents and grandparents were born and raised in the good old Granite State, and I am proud of her. It does appear to me that justice would prompt our good people to hear my side of the charge against me before deciding that I was anything but a loyal soldier." There is a dignified rebuke in that utterance for those enemies of the Army who have condemned General Smith without waiting to hear his side of the case, and they will feel its sting, thick-skinned though they be. General Smith is not begging for favor, but he certainly has a right to demand and to expect fair play.

Gen. Geo. S. Carpenter, U.S.A., has gone to Potsdam, N.Y., for the summer.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, U.S.A., is passing this summer at his home near Charlestown, West Va.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., has gone on a visit to Huntington, Long Island, N.Y.

Rear Admiral E. White, U.S.N., has left Princeton, N.J., for a visit to Monterey, Blue Ridge, Penn.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., will pass some time on the New England coast after a short stay at West Point, N.Y.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Austin, U.S.A., arrived on July 1 at Port Townsend, Wash., to report at Fort Casey, Wash.

Capt. Clarke Merchant, of Philadelphia, will spend the summer until Sept. 10 at 147 South Illinois street, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. W. C. Davis and children, of Fort McHenry, Md., are the guests of Major and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Allen Smith, recently promoted from lieutenant colonel of the 1st Cavalry, has been assigned to command the 6th Cavalry.

Mrs. George E. Glenn and Miss Foote should be addressed care of Mrs. A. A. Nicholson, Sunapee, N.H., where they will spend the summer.

Capt. G. W. Moses, 9th U.S. Cav., left Fort Riley, Kas., July 16, for a short visit to eastern Ohio and Chicago, Ill. His address in Ohio will be Rock Creek.

Mrs. Blunt, wife of Col. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A., with her son and her mother, Mrs. Ross, are passing the summer at the Powhatan Hotel, Charlestown, W. Va.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., who was recently detached from command of the Manila, has been ordered to report for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on July 21.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine have joined Rear Admiral Hichborn, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Hichborn, at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., for a visit before going to Bar Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th U.S. Inf., is visiting her sister, Miss Elizabeth Morse, at 318 Indiana avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., after having been some time in the Philippines.

Capt. E. T. Winston, U.S.A., retired, will be located at 2528 South Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal., during the latter part of July and August. During September he will make a hunting trip in Wyoming.

First Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d U.S. Cav., has been ordered to Havana, Cuba, for duty as military attaché at the United States Legation. Lieutenant Hanna served during the latter part of the military regime in Cuba as aide-de-camp to General Wood.

Harry Torney, '04, one of the most promising athletes in Cornell has obtained an appointment to West Point and has passed the entrance examinations for admission. He is the son of Major George H. Torney, of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

Major R. J. C. Irvine, 9th U.S. Inf., is in the hospital at Omaha, Neb., having been taken off a train June 30 while en route from the Philippines to Sacket Harbor. He has had a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism in his knees and feet, but he is now improving and hopes to be able to leave soon.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., and other officers of the Brooklyn, were entertained at luncheon at London, July 16, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the evening of the same day they attended a 5 o'clock tea given in their honor by Ambassador and Mrs. Choate.

Sergeant William Hunter, of the 11th Field Battery on duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., who is charged with stabbing Private Geo. Schlauser, of the same command, has been surrendered to the Police by Col. Rodgers, the post commander. The fight in which the stabbing took place, occurred outside the military reservation. At last accounts, the wounded man was in a serious condition.

Col. Geo. R. Burnett, U.S.A., who is the military instructor and commandant of the cadets at the State University of Iowa, has received a high compliment in the official report of Lieut. John McClintock, U.S.A., who recently inspected the cadet battalion. Under the head of "Remarks in General" the report goes on to say: "The military department of this institution is conducted in an admirable manner which defies criticism. The commandant enjoys the respect and the entire confidence of the authorities and is popular with the student body. Military courtesy is observed when in uniform and to some extent at all times."

The Buford second prize of the Military Service Institution which was, as we noted some time ago awarded to Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., was given for his paper on "Personal Recollections from the Campaign in the Orange Free State." This appeared in the Journal of the Institution for July, 1901. The award came as a complete surprise to Captain Reichmann, as the paper was not written with a view to competition.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S.A., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., with the 9th Infantry from the Philippines, was transferred from the 9th Infantry back to his old regiment, the 3d Infantry. He is now on duty with his company (G, 3d Infantry), which is a part of the 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry. This battalion is at present encamped at the Presidio pending the completion of quarters at the Indianapolis Arsenal, which is to be its station.

Our West Point correspondent gives an account of the accident to Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, of the Artillery Corps, during the artillery drill at the Academy on July 12. Both of Captain Greble's legs were broken below the knee, the right leg in three places and the left in one. The fractures are clean and it is believed by the attending surgeon that Captain Greble will recover and be ready for duty in about two months. A private correspondent says: "It was the one spot on the drill grounds where such an accident could happen. After mounting the unruly horse Captain Greble directed that the wheel horses should be hooked so as to hold fast the unruly beast, but he sprang in such a way that he was choked by his collar and stumbled over the edge of the embankment dragging everything with him. As the awful weight fell Captain Greble gave one groan, and then, in spite of his frightful suffering, gave orders to capture the horses, asked anxiously if any cadets were hurt and sent word home to his mother that his leg was wrenched. He is a brave man and his conduct has filled the men with increased admiration and respect. One cadet, Moore, was badly bruised and somewhat cut, but not seriously we think. He was on the horse next to Captain Greble. The others jumped and were not hurt." Cadet Moore was able to be about on Tuesday of this week.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

COURT MARTIAL OF GENERAL SMITH.

G. O. No. 80, H.Q.A., JULY 16, 1902.

Before a general court-martial convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, and of which Major General Loyd Wheaton, U.S. Army, was president, and Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, U.S. Army, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, U.S. Army.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification.—"In that Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, U.S. Army, commanding general of the Sixth Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines, did give instructions in regard to the conduct of hostilities in the Island of Samar, P. I., to his subordinate officer, Major L. W. T. Waller, U.S. Marine Corps, the said Waller being under his command and commanding at the time a subterritorial district in the Island of Samar, P. I., in language and words to wit: 'I want no prisoners' (meaning thereby that giving quarter was not desired or required) and I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill and burn the better you will please me,' and 'the interior of Samar must be made a howling wilderness,' and did further give instructions to said Major Waller, that he, General Smith, wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States, and did, in reply to a question by said Major Waller, asking for an age limit, designate the age limit as ten years of age. This at or near the Island of Samar, P. I., between the 23d day of October, 1901, and the 30th day of November, 1901."

Plea: To the Specification, "Not guilty." To the Charge, "Not guilty." Finding.—Of the Specification, "Guilty," except the words "meaning thereby that giving of quarter was not desired or required," and of the excepted words "not guilty;" and substituting for the words "capable of bearing arms" the words "capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States," and of the excepted words "not guilty;" and of the substituted words, "guilty." Of the Charge, "Guilty." Sentence.—To be admonished by the reviewing authority. The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning; and that the orders were never executed in such sense notwithstanding the fact that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe.

War Department, Washington, July 14, 1902.

To the President: I transmit herewith the record and proceedings upon the trial of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith by court-martial convened under your order dated April 21, 1902, and now brought before you as reviewing authority. General Smith was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he gave in the fall of 1901 to Major L. W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, then serving with a battalion of marines under his orders as commander of the 6th Separate Brigade in Samar, the following oral instructions: "I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill and burn the better you will please me," and further that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States; and did in reply to a question by Major Waller asking for an age limit designate the age limit as ten years of age. The court sentenced him to be admonished by the reviewing authority; and the court appended to the sentence the following explanation:

"The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning; and that the orders were never executed in such sense notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe."

An examination of the evidence has satisfied me that the conviction was just, and that the reasons stated for the very light sentence imposed are sustained by the facts. General Smith, in his conversation with Major Waller, was guilty of intemperate, inconsiderate and violent expressions, which, if accepted literally, would cross the line of humane rules governing American armies in the field, and if followed would have brought lasting disgrace upon the military service of the United States. Fortunately no women or children, or helpless persons, or non-combatants, or prisoners were put to death in pursuance of them.

An examination of the record and proceedings upon the trial of Major Waller, which immediately preceded that of General Smith, shows that the instructions in question bore no relation to the acts for which Major Waller was tried, and were not alleged by him as justification for those acts. Major Waller was tried for causing certain natives, who had acted as bearers or guides of one of his expeditions, to be put to death for treachery without proper trial; and he defended his action not upon the ground of any orders received from General Smith, but upon the ground that as commanding officer he was justified by the laws of war.

General Smith's written and printed orders, and the actual conduct of military operations in Samar, were justified by the history and conditions of the warfare with the cruel and treacherous savages who inhabited the island, and their entire disregard of the laws of war; were wholly within the limitations of General Order No. 100 of 1863; and were sustained by precedents of the highest authority. Thus in 1779, Washington ordered General Sullivan in the campaign against the Six Nations to seek the total destruction and devastation of their settlements. He wrote "But you will not by any means listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected." "Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the distance to which they are driven, and in the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them." The Fort Phil Kearny massacre in 1866, for base treachery, revolting cruelty and the conditions of serious danger which followed it did not approach the massacre at Balanig in Samar in September, 1901. There the natives had been treated with kindness and confidence, liberty and self-government had been given to them. Captain Connel, the American commander, was of the same faith and had been worshipping in the same church with them. With all the assurance of friendship our men were seated at their meal unarmed among an apparently peaceful and friendly community, when they were set upon from behind and butchered and their bodies when found by their comrades the next day had been mutilated and treated with indescribable indignities. Yet there was no such severity by American soldiers in Samar as General Sherman proposed towards the Sioux after Fort Phil Kearny. It is due, however, to the good sense and self-restraint of General Smith's subordinates, and their regard for the laws of war, rather than to his own self-control and judgment, that his intemperate and unjustifiable verbal instructions were not followed, and that he is relieved from the indelible stain which would have resulted from a literal compliance with them. It is the duty of a general officer whose are and experience have brought him to high command not to incite his subordinates to acts of lawless violence, but to so explain to them the application of the laws of war and the limitations upon their

conduct as to prevent transgressions upon their part and supplement their comparative inexperience by his wise control. In this General Smith has signally failed, and for this he has been justly convicted.

Although the sentence imposed is exceedingly light, it carries with it a condemnation which, for an officer of his rank and age, is really a severe punishment. For this reason, and for the further reason that General Smith has served his country long and faithfully, has exhibited high courage and good conduct in many battles, has been seriously wounded in the Civil War and in the war with Spain and is about concluding a long and honorable career as a faithful and loyal servant of his country, I recommend that the mild sentence imposed be confirmed.

Should you approve the findings and sentence of the court in accordance with this recommendation, I feel bound to say further that, in view of the findings and sentence, and of the evident infirmities which have made it possible that the facts found should exist, it is not longer for the interest of the Service that General Smith should continue to exercise the command of his rank. His usefulness as an example, guide and controlling influence for the junior officers of the Army is at an end; and as he is already upwards of 62 years of age, I recommend that you exercise the discretion vested in you by law and now retire him from active service.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, U.S. Army, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

White House, Washington, July 12, 1902.

By the President: The findings and sentence of the court are approved. I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our Army has had in the Philippine Islands and of the well-nigh intolerable provocations it has received from the cruelty, treachery and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. I also heartily approve the employment of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities and to bring this war to a close. It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and the enlisted men, must make the officers in high and responsible position peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct so as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates. Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply this necessary check, and with but few exceptions the officers and soldiers of the Army have shown wonderful kindness and forbearance in dealing with their foes. But there have been exceptions; there have been instances of the use of torture and of improper heartlessness in warfare on the part of individuals or small detachments.

In the recent campaign ordered by General Smith, the shooting of the native bearers by the orders of Major Waller was an act which sullied the American name and can be but partly excused because of Major Waller's mental condition at the time; this mental condition being due to the fearful hardship and suffering which he had undergone in this campaign. It is impossible to tell exactly how much influence language like that used by General Smith may have had in preparing the minds of those under him for the commission of the deeds which we regret. Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite to wrong doing those among his subordinates whose wills are weak or whose passions are strong.

General Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for good conduct. Taken in the full, his work has been such as to reflect credit upon the American Army and therefore upon the nation; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the Army. I hereby direct that he be retired from the active list.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 1244, Revised Statutes, the retirement of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S. Army, is ordered by the Secretary of War to take effect this date. General Smith will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR WALLER AND LIEUTENANT DAY, U.S.M.C.

G. O. 92, MAY 7, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, March 5, 1902, and of which Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Bisbee, U.S. Army, was president, and Major Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d U.S. Cav., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

I. Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S. Marine Corps. Charge.—"Murder, in violation of the 58th Article of War." The evidence in the case of the shooting of the natives under circumstances described in the comments of the reviewing officer, which follow: "This at Basey, Island of Samar, P. I., on or about the 20th day of January, 1902." Plea.—To the Specification—"Guilty," except the words "wilfully and feloniously and with malice aforethought, murder and;" and to those words—"Not guilty." To the Charge—"Not guilty." Finding.—Of the Specification—"Finds the facts as charged, except the words 'wilfully and feloniously and with malice aforethought, murder and' but attach no criminality thereto, and of the excepted words, 'not guilty.'" Of the Charge—"Not guilty." And the court does therefore "acquitt him, the said Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S. Marine Corps."

"In this case justice to the military service of the United States, common fairness to the hapless natives whom the accused, Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S. Marine Corps, sent to their death, and the need that this act, which partook more of unlawful retaliation than a justifiable act of war, shall not pass into an approved precedent to be followed by any, among the many young officers of the Service to-day, to their discredit, demand that the finding and acquittal shall not meet with unqualified approval." In the opinion of the reviewing authority the evidence is opposed to the finding of the court. (Here follows a statement of Major Waller's experiences, which have already been described in the comments.)

"The survivors, when rescued, had been reduced to the verge of death, some being delirious and all pitiful objects of commiseration, and ten of their comrades had been left dead or dying along the trail. For two weeks the survivors had subsisted upon edible roots and fruits, but these were not abundant, nor, it may be assumed, were they as nourishing to the marines as to the natives. To the cry for food the cargadores, it is alleged, did not efficiently respond, and the suspicion arose in the minds of the starving men that the cargadores were conniving at their destruction, a suspicion not warranted by the actual facts as they now appear of record.

"So suspecting, it can be understood why, in their weakened mental and physical condition, the men, after their rescue, cried out for the punishment of the cargadores, to whose failure to obtain sufficient supplies of food, they attributed all their sufferings. Their officers, from their sick beds, voiced the revenging anger of their men in a telephone message to the accused, then at Basey, advising that the cargadores be killed. The accused received this message while himself sick and prostrate from fever and suffering acute pain of body due to exposure and exertion in behalf of his men, and from mental anguish concerning their long doubtful fate. The cargadores were placed under guard, sent around by boat to Basey, and delivered to the accused, who, upon their arrival, without form of trial, and upon the briefest inquiry, executed all against whom the cry of retaliation had been raised.

"With the exception of three who deserted, no overt acts were committed by the cargadores; on the contrary, those sent to their death continued to the last to carry the arms and ammunition of the men after they were no longer able to bear them, and to render in their impassive way such service as deepens the conviction that without their assistance many of the marines who now survive would also have perished.

"While the evidence from which the preceding conclusion readily flows was not before the accused, who can only rightly be judged by what he knew when he issued his fatal order; still it remains true that it was his imperative duty to have fully informed himself with respect thereto, and also to have confined his action within his undoubted legitimate powers. The execution of individuals and bands of men of the enemy, by summary means, is authorized by the laws of war and rests in the discretion of any commanding officer on the spot in certain urgent cases. As an instance, the laws of war sanction the immediate killing of ununiformed men, acting singly or in bands, when caught within the lines in the act of destroying or attempting to destroy bridges, railroads or telegraph lines. These offences go to the safety of an army and to the peril of mighty interests which brook no appeal. Other instances of imperative urgency where the immediate execution of men for crimes committed in violation of the laws of war might be cited, but those laws do not sanction and the spirit of the age will not suffer that any officer may, upon the dictates of his own will, inflict death upon helpless prisoners committed to his care. Any other view looks to the methods of the savage and away from the reasonable demand of civilized nations that war shall be prosecuted with the least possible cruelty and injustice.

"In this instance, there was no overwhelming necessity, no impending danger, no imperative interests and, on the part of the natives, no overt acts to justify the summary course pursued. The accused was in telephonic communication with his brigade commander, but deliberately chose not to consult him regarding his contemplated action. Rather than forego the execution of his unrestrained will, he assumed the power that the laws of war, as modified by the military laws of the United States and the customs of the service, confer only upon a commanding general in time of war and on the field of military operations. The necessity and wisdom of this reservation in the law is clearly exemplified in this case.

"In view of the foregoing, and giving heed to the combination of influences which affected the mental attitude of the accused, so much of the finding upon the specification and charge as finds him not guilty of murder, is approved.

"After careful consideration of the evidence, the reviewing authority, however, at a loss to understand why the court did not find a minor included offence and, being on the opinion that there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case, the finding, with the exception noted, and the acquittal, as it appears of record, are disapproved. Orders have heretofore been given for the release of Major Waller from arrest and his restoration to duty."

II. 1st Lieut. John Horace Arthur Day, U.S. Marine Corps.

Charge.—"Murder, in violation of the 58th Article of War."

The specifications are substantially the same as in the case of Major Waller. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications and was acquitted.

Omitting his statements of the facts, the remarks of the reviewing officer are as follows:

"The accused well knew that his commanding officer had for a period of three weeks or more been under a test of mental and physical endurance such as few men are called upon to undergo.

"The accused was the adjutant, the only officer not sick and on duty, and presumed to be in full possession of all his faculties. Instead of counseling delay and resorting to the customary and lawful forms of trial and punishment, as was his plain duty, he seconded the resolve of his commanding officer and with alacrity executed his orders.

"The evidence bearing upon the first specification is to the effect that the executed man was an emissary and spy of the insurgent forces known to be in the vicinity of Basey, and that in personally shooting him, as in said specification alleged, the accused was actuated by a desire to end his sufferings, due to a failure of the volleys of the firing party detailed for his execution, to cause death quickly. The finding on this specification is approved.

"Whether the court was actuated by this motive, or that the circumstances justified the execution of the accused men, as alleged in the second specification, or disregarding this feature of the case, believed that the accused was lawfully bound to obey the order of his commanding officer to execute them, must be left to inference.

"While fully conceding the grave responsibility assumed by any subordinate officer in wilfully disobeying an order of his commanding officer, still the weighty reasons related and which the accused well knew, so tainted the order he too readily obeyed with illegality, that it should have prompted him to a positive disobedience of the same. "An officer must not only be conscientiously regardless of the unquestioned legality of his agency in taking the lives of his fellow men, but above and beyond all personal considerations, he must guard the good name and honor of his country. Had he been actuated by such high considerations, the accused could have acquitted himself of all responsibility for, and probably have prevented, one of the most regrettable incidents in the annals of the military service of the United States.

"By its finding to the second specification, the court, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, has overlooked the higher principles of military law and the law martial, which have in this case been grossly violated.

"The finding on this specification and to the charge, is therefore, disapproved. Orders have heretofore been given for the release of Lieutenant Day from arrest and his restoration to duty.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, Assistant Adjutant General.

G. O. 96, MAY 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Department of North Philippines, and will be assembled in Manila where it will embark without horses or horse equipments on the transport Lawton and proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for assignment to stations, G. O. 92, C. S., Div. Philippines, is revoked.

G. O. 97, MAY 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The attention of these headquarters having been invited to the fact that military prisoners have not in all cases been provided sufficient clothing while en route to San Francisco, California, the commanding officer, Post of Manila, will detail an officer under his command to inspect all prisoners under orders to be sent to the United States, just prior to embarkation on transports and see that each man is provided with a serviceable suit of outer garments, including a hat and pair of shoes, a change of underclothing and a blanket.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

PRAISE FOR GENERAL WHEATON.

G. O. 100, MAY 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

I. Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S. Army, is relieved from command of the Department of North Philippines and from further duty in this military division, to take effect upon the day the transport Sherman goes into quarantine, and will proceed upon that transport accompanied by his personal staff, to San Francisco, California, where upon arrival he will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

As an instance of military service where heart and mind have united in joyous endeavor for more than forty-one years to actively serve his country honestly, faithfully, faultlessly, to the end of his allotted time, the Division Commander invites the attention of all officers and soldiers of this command to the splendid record of General Wheaton—conspicuously public, nothing concealed—as an example for all, and expresses to him personally and in the name of the Division the wish that he may enjoy many years of rest, so justly deserved.

II. Pending the orders of the President, Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S. Army, will, in addition to his

duties as commander of the 1st Separate Brigade, assume temporary command of the Department of North Philippines. He will immediately proceed to Manila and relieve General Wheaton at the time designated.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CARE OF ARMS.

CIRCULAR 34, MAY 16, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Upon examination of many of the U.S. magazine carbines and rifles recently turned into the Manila Ordnance Depot for repairs, it was observed that they had not received the proper care and attention that should be given to such ordnance.

Of the arms referred to above, the condition of the vital component parts thereof indicates that some have been highly polished, the marks of the emery or crocus cloth being plainly discernible, also that some have been blued by heating in an open fire and then cooling in oil. This manner of bluing ordnance is easily distinguishable from that done by the Ordnance Department, as the barrel and other parts are browned or blued by a wholly different process. The bluing of receivers and rear sights necessitates either putting the barrel of a gun in the fire or removing the receiver and the sight. The condition of the arms recently examined disclosed the fact that both methods had been employed. The barrel should never be heated in this manner and removal of the receiver is in direct violation of instructions contained in the "Description and Rules for Management of the U.S. Magazine Carbine and Rifle," for arms in service.

The application of heat in the manner above indicated renders the tempering of parts uncertain and may seriously affect their strength. Much breakage of parts and even serious accidents might result from such treatment, and arms sustaining such accidents should be sent to the Manila Ordnance Depot for expert scrutiny.

Cartridges have also been turned in so worn down by frequent polishing that the sides can be indented with the finger.

The Division Commander condemns the unwarranted methods of cleaning carbines, rifles and ammunition as recited above, and directs that all company and troop commanders see that it is discontinued.

The facts above mentioned indicate ignorance or disregard of the instructions contained in the publication previously referred to in this order.

Enlisted men when inspected for detail as orderlies should be rejected and punished if it is noted that their arms or cartridges have received such treatment or if their cartridge-belts have been inked.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

G.O. 62, JULY 1, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

This order announces that the target year for all arms of the service will commence July 1, and terminate June 30. This order publishes also the annual allowance of ammunition for the instruction of companies of coast artillery, batteries of field artillery, and cavalry, infantry, and engineer troops, and the charges for blank firing. Shotguns will be issued only to troops stationed west of the Mississippi river for hunting purposes. The annual allowance of ammunition will be 500 loaded cartridges per company or troop.

For use in guarding prisons, the Springfield carbine, caliber 0.45, with the necessary supply of multi-ball cartridges will be issued upon requisition.

All orders or circulars heretofore issued relative to allowance of ammunition, or information therein published, in conflict with this order are revoked.

G.O. 65, JULY 2, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Announces that the treasury of the Philippine Islands shall be a depository of public money of the United States, without being required to deposit bonds in the treasury of the United States or to give any other specific securities for the safe-keeping of public money until the further direction of the Secretary of War.

G.O. 68, JULY 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, given in the Army and Navy Journal of July 5, page 1110.

G.O. 69, JULY 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a proclamation by the President of the United States, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of July 5, page 1109.

G.O. 72, JULY 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Announces the appropriation for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving therein, except the department judge advocates, being in all \$3,450.

G.O. 73, JULY 10, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following act of Congress: An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes and the following proviso:

Provided further, That hereafter the actual and necessary traveling expenses of candidates while proceeding from their homes to the Military Academy for qualification as cadets shall, if admitted, be credited to their accounts and paid after admission from the appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies; And provided further, That the number of cadets authorized to be appointed by the President from the United States at large shall not at any one time exceed forty.

To increase the efficiency of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and to provide for the enlargement of buildings and for other necessary works of improvement in connection therewith, and to provide for an increased water supply at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, made necessary by the increased number of cadets now authorized by law, immediately available and to remain so until expended, two million dollars: Provided, That before any part of this amount is expended except so much as may be necessary to provide an immediate increased water supply; to install a heating and lighting plant, and to complete the improvements begun on the cadet mess building, complete plans shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, covering all necessary buildings and improvements at West Point, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, which plans shall involve a total expenditure of not more than five million five hundred thousand dollars, including the sum herein appropriated: Provided further, That after the preparation and approval of the plans herein provided, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for any part or all of the improvements herein authorized within the said limit of cost, to be paid for from the appropriations annually made for this purpose: Provided further, That no money shall be expended or obligation incurred for architects after the plans for improvements above provided for have been approved by the Secretary of War, except that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ, in his discretion, a consulting architect at a compensation not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum.

Approved, June 23, 1902.

G.O. 77, JULY 14, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The department and Army infantry competitions, provided for in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898," will be resumed.

The department and Army cavalry competitions and the officers' competitions will not be held this year.

The department infantry competitions will be timed so as to terminate before Aug. 7.

The Army infantry competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, commencing Aug. 13, preceded by the usual preliminary practice, and will be under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, who is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details, and upon completion of the competitions will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations.

The competitors will be directed to report by their respective

spective department commanders at Fort Sheridan not later than Aug. 14.

So far as practicable details of officers and enlisted men for duty in connection with the competitions will be made from the garrison of the post at which the competition is held. Where it is not possible to complete the details from the post at which the competition is to take place additional details may be made from a post or posts nearest to the place of contest.

The traveling herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN

Adjutant General, Major General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 78, JULY 14, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, July 14, 1902.

By direction of the President, Major Gen. George W. Davis, will relieve Major General Chaffee of the command of the Division of the Philippines on Sept. 30, 1902. On being relieved, General Chaffee will, with his authorized aides, repair to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 90, MAY 6, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

I. The following message from the President of the United States is published for the information of all officers and soldiers serving in the Division of the Philippines:

Washington, D.C., May 5, 1902.

CHAFFEE, Manila. Accept for the Army under your command, and express to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin, especially, my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have carried you on to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever honor the memory of the fallen and be faithful to the brave survivors who have themselves been faithful unto death for their country's sake.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

II.—As explanatory of the causes which led up to the foregoing, the Division Commander announces that on April 18, 1902, 773 United States troops, consisting of seven companies of the 27th U.S. Inf. and the 25th Battery Field Artillery, debouched upon open country lying at the southern end of Lake Lanao, in the island of Mindanao; the object of the expedition being to compel the dattos of Bayan and Butig to deliver up the murderers of two soldiers of the 27th U.S. Inf., and to compel the return of a number of horses and mules, an enforced loss sustained by a detachment of the 15th U.S. Cav., through the attack of a detachment of Moros under the leadership of the two dattos mentioned, who, without cause, made the attack upon this peaceful party of United States soldiers. For many days effort was made to get into communication with these leaders with a view to effecting a peaceful settlement of the matter. They refused to meet the commanding general of the Seventh Separate Brigade, who was personally on the ground. Failing to obtain an interview, the cotta or fort, of Bayan was attacked May 2, 1902, by our troops with the result that many Moros were slain; among them the datto, the heir apparent, and several lesser dattos.

Our loss: killed, 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Sears, 27th U.S. Inf., and seven soldiers belonging to that regiment.

Wounded: Four officers and thirty-nine soldiers. The Brigade Commander in his telegraphic report of the assault states: "That he has never seen or heard of a performance which excelled this one for gallantry and grit."

By Command of Major General Chaffee:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 28, JULY 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 13, 1894, and par. 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date.

G.O. 17, JULY 3, DEPT. CAL.

Col. John R. McGinness, O.D. is relieved from further duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of this department in order to enable him to comply with par. 16, S. O. 152, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

G.O. 12, JULY 8, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, Fort Worden, Washington, is assigned to the Artillery District of Puget Sound.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 19, JULY 12, DEPT. LAKES.

The Department Infantry competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, beginning Aug. 1, 1902, preceded by the usual preliminary practice, and will be conducted by Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., Enlisted men selected as competitors, and such distinguished marksmen as desire to compete for the Army Infantry Team, will be sent by their respective post commanders to report to Captain Hale at the Department Rifle Range, Fort Sheridan, not later than July 23.

G.O. 19, MAY 19, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The chief ordnance officer of the Division will transfer to the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, two Hotchkiss revolving cannons, caliber 37 mm., together with such ammunition for the purpose of arming customs launches intended for use in the Philippine Islands. These guns were purchased from the Spanish Government out of public civil funds.

G.O. 88, APRIL 30, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The chief signal officer of the division is announced as signal officer of the Department of North Philippines, until further orders.

G.O. 31, MAY 6, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

To enable him to accompany his regiment to the United States, Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., is relieved from command of the 5th Separate Brigade, and until such time as a brigade commander may be regularly designated as its commander, the commanding general, Dept. of South Philippines, will assume temporary command of that brigade.

G.O. 103, MAY 23, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Catbalogan, Samar, of which Major Frank del Carrington, 1st Inf., was president and 2d Lieut. Ernest A. Jeune, 1st U.S. Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Private Will Denton, Co. C, 9th Inf., on a charge of "desertion to the enemy." He was found guilty and sentenced "to be hung by the neck till dead." General Chaffee in reviewing the proceedings commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for the period of his natural life at the Presidio de Manila.

G.O. 105, MAY 26, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, is assigned as chief surgeon of the division, to take effect June 1, 1902, relieving on that date, Col. Charles L. Heilmann, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A.

G.O. 108, MAY 26, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at Tanauan, Leyte, of which Major John H. E. Peshine, 11th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of James H. Kearney, late artificer, Co. M, 43d Inf., U.S.V., charged with "violation of the laws and customs of war," in deserting to the enemy.

"He was found guilty and sentenced 'to be confined at hard labor for the period of twenty years.' Gen-

eral Chaffee in reviewing the proceedings says: "In this case the accused, James H. Kearney, late artificer, Co. M, 43d Inf., U.S.V., joined a band of guerrillas operating secretly in the near vicinity of his station and for six months remained with them, enjoying full liberty of personal action and evidently valued because of his skill as an artisan. Usually but a few hours rapid marching separated the guerrilla camps from his proper company, but it was only after his regiment had gone home to be mustered out, and when suffering under such condition of bodily discomfort as to make it appear that competent medical assistance was an urgent, if not the compelling motive leading him to finally give himself up to the military authorities.

"No soldier in the hands of the enemy can be absolved from responsibility in not returning to his command unless under such duress as to make escape impracticable or the danger of re-capture extremely probable and accompanied with imminent danger of death. Neither of these conditions existed in this case and their absence strengthens the conclusion arising from the evidence, that the accused wilfully joined and willingly remained with the enemy.

"The sentence is confirmed. Conceding, however, that the accused gave the enemy no active assistance and having regard to his temporary status as a Volunteer, the Division Commander is pleased to mitigate the sentence to five years confinement at hard labor, and as thus mitigated the same will be duly executed at the Presidio de Manila."

G.O. 109, MAY 27, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The regimental headquarters and 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., are relieved from further duty in the 3d Separate Brigade and will be assembled at Lucena, Province of Tayabas, Luzon, regimental headquarters and three troops to Iloilo, Panay, and one troop to Capiz, Panay, as relief for the squadron of 10th Cavalry, serving in that island, and ordered to San Francisco.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., is assigned to the command of the 5th Separate Brigade.

CIRCULAR 37, MAY 29, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes a cablegram from the War Department which prohibits shipment on transports animals, snakes, to the United States and Hawaii.

G.O. 23, MAY 23, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.

In compliance with the orders of the Division Commander, the undersigned relinquishes the command of this department. His service in the Philippines now terminating, he desires to thank the officers and men it has been his good fortune to command, for the services they have rendered their country in the face of many difficulties. Their fortitude, courage and humanity have his admiration and respect, and as a companion in arms he now bids them farewell.

LOYD WHEATON, Major General, Commanding.

G.O. 30, MAY 23, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.

In compliance with paragraph II, General Orders, No. 100, current series, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of North Philippines.

SAMUEL S. SUMNER, Brigadier General, U.S.A.

G.O. 31, MAY 31, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.

1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 8th Cav., aid-de-camp, is announced as ordnance officer of this department, vice 1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., relieved.

By command of Brigadier General Sumner:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 33, MAY 28, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.

1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 8th Cav., aid-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, is appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

G.O. 11, MAY 2, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Major J. B. Houston, paymaster, is assigned to duty with station at Cebu, Cebu, to date Dec. 1, 1901.

G.O. 13, MAY 25, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, having reported, is appointed chief commissary of the 5th Separate Brigade, and depot commissary at Iloilo, Panay, P.I. He will relieve Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C.S., of his duties at this station. Captain Kilian will take station at Iloilo, Panay, P.I.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

June 27.—Appointments in the Army—Cavalry Arm—Corps. John A. Barry, Troop D, 3d Cav., to be 2d lieutenant, June 13, 1902.

(This nomination was submitted for correction of his date of rank to June 13, 1902, instead of June 24, 1902.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, Dept. Commander, accompanied by Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., acting aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Davis, Fort St. Michael, Fort Gibbon, Fort Egbert, Camp Skagway and Fort Lisicum, Alaska, and make the annual inspections thereat. (July 3, D. Col.)

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to proceed to New York City, New York, take station in that city and assume temporary command of the Department of the East upon the retirement from active service of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., in addition to his present duties to assume command of the Department of the Lakes during the temporary absence of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service, July 15, 1902, of Major General Lloyd Wheaton, U.S.A., by operation of law is announced. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, A.A.G., is relieved from duty as military attaché at the United States Embassy, Berlin, Germany, to take effect upon the arrival of his successor, and will then repair to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, Inspector, Department of California. (July 3, D. Cal.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. D. Roberts, acting judge advocate, is, in addition to his other duties, designated to act as adjutant general of the department during the absence on leave of Major S. W. Taylor, A.C., A.A.G. (July 7, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 21, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. C. D. Roberts, acting judge advocate. (July 7, D.T.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 15, 1902, is granted Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Q.M. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

Col. Amos S. Kimball, A.Q.M., general, will proceed to Highland Beach, New Jersey, on business in connection with the subject of transportation between Fort Hancock, New Jersey, and New York City. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q. M. general, U.S. Army, Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in connection with business pertaining to the installation of shower baths and plumbing at that post under contract with his office. (July 8, D.M.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson, A.A.G., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., vice Major James Parker, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., relieved. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 14, S. O. 151, June 27, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Hospital Steward Samuel Marcus, is revoked. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Joseph Dalley will be sent to

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to relieve Hospital Steward Clarence A. Hodgdon, who will be sent to his new station as directed, June 27, 1902. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. George A. McHenry, surg., is extended ten days. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Major Maranah W. Wood, surg., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbie, president of the Army rearing board, to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. William Roberts, asst. surg., now under treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Major Henry F. Hoyt, surg., is extended two days. (July 3, D. Colo.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg., recently appointed, to duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., July 10, 1902, is announced. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty at that post. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., will proceed from York, Penn., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Angus McLeod will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve Hospital Steward Arthur Eutroppe, who will be sent to Manila at the first opportunity. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Thomas J. Strong will proceed to the camp of Troop E, 3d Cavalry, near Wawona, Cal., to relieve Major R. P. Robins, surg., who will repair to San Francisco, Cal., and proceed to the Philippines on transport Sherman, to sail July 16. (July 5, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Robert C. Rogers will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Clark L. Brown will report to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Hospital Steward George C. Douglass, who will be sent to Manila. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, will proceed to the posts designated: 1st Lieut. Nelson Gopen, to Fort Meyer, Va.; 1st Lieut. Will Leroy Pyles, to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. William Mitchell Smith, to Fort Monroe, Va. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Jose Lugovina, asst. surg., Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. O. M. Sorber will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 10, D.T.)

The following named hospital stewards will be sent to Manila: Isaac C. Clarke, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; August Nickel, Fort Riley, Kan. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the stations designated: Hospital Steward Patrick Haughey, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Hospital Steward Paul L. Whitmarsh, to Fort Meade, S.D.; Hospital Steward Joseph C. Kamp, to Fort Riley, Kas.; Acting Hospital Steward Don S. Scranton, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward George Griffith will upon arrival at that post be sent to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., to relieve Hospital Steward James M. Trute, who will be sent to Manila. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Homer C. Moses will report on transport Sherman, relieving 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., who will resume his station at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Halsey L. Wood will report at Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., relieving Contract Surg. James T. Arwine, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 30, D. Cal.)

The following named Hospital Stewards will proceed to stations designated after their respective names: Joseph Schraml, Fort Porter, New York; Benjamin Hanson, Fort Screven, Ga.; William B. Whelan, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Charles S. Elliott, Fort Stevens, Oregon; James M. Lathrop, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Richard S. Noaks, Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Thomas J. Strong will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at that post. (June 30, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days, with the privilege of applying for an extension of thirty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., Army transport Hancock. (July 12, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Louis A. Molony will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Herman Loh, will on July 16 proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1902, is granted Contract Surg. John M. Shepherd. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward John S. Burns will be sent to Manila, at the first opportunity. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

First-class Serg. Julius R. Frederick, Signal Corps, is placed upon the retired list. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Harry T. Brown, to Fort Myer, Virginia, for temporary duty. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. Cary A. Snoddy, asst. surg., recently appointed, to duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 11, 1902, is announced. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William H. Block, asst. surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg., recently appointed to duty at Jefferson Barracks, July 10, 1902, is announced. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

The assignment of 1st Lieut. Charles F. Moore, asst. surg., recently appointed to duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is announced. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Reynold M. Kirby Smith, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, will proceed to Denver, Col., for duty as chief paymaster. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect when his services can be spared is granted 1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs. (July 16, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Henry Zulauf, now at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is transferred to Fort H. G. Wright, New York. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Richard Kuehne will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. George T. Rollins will report to C. O., Fort Foote, Md., for duty. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. John Bleier will report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

The following named ordnance sergeants, now at the posts designated, will be sent to Manila: Frank J. McCarthy, Fort Duchesne, Utah; Emil Landman, Fort Foote, Maryland; Allen G. Potter, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Officer, will proceed to New London, Conn., to inspect the signal corps telephone line in process of construction between Fort Trumbull and the New London light house; also to arrange for the laying of submarine cables to connect the posts in the District of New London. (July 12, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is extended fifteen days. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., now on leave at Highland, Illinois, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for temporary duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for one month is granted Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (July 7, D.M.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kr. (July 3, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp, with permission to go beyond sea. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Varlen D. Dixon, 5th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 30, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., will join his regiment. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., is extended two days. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cavalry, is further extended fifteen days. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Veterinarian Frederick Foster, 7th Cav., is transferred to the Artillery Corps, and will upon the expiration of the leave granted him proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

2d Lieut. Talbot Smith, squadron Q. M. and commissary, 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Reno, O.T., and will proceed to his proper station, Fort Sill, O.T. (July 8, D.M.)

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., commissary, 8th Cav., now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report for duty to his regimental commander. (July 8, D.M.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav., recruiting officer. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted Veterinarian Samuel Glasson, Jr., 9th Cav., is extended one month. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 8, is granted Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. (July 3, D.M.)

Private Lloyd A. Stafford, Troop H, 10th U.S. Cav., was on May 15 appointed corporal (vice Newman discharged). (July 10, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Commissary Sergt. John F. Tittle, 12th Cav., will be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C. (July 3, D.T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., from further treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, and will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to join his regiment. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. R. M. Thomas, 14th Cav., Fort Grant, Arizona. (July 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 14, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., assistant to the Inspector General, will proceed to the camp of the Girard College Cadets at Island Heights, N.J., on inspection duty. (July 11, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, A.C., U.S. Army, will be relieved about July 1, 1902, from further duty at Henry Barracks, and will proceed to San Juan, for duty with the 59th Co., Coast Artillery, relieving 1st Lieut. J. L. Roberts, Jr., A.C., who will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (June 24, D.P.R.)

The extension of leave granted Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C., is further extended ten days. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., is extended one month. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, A.C., is transferred from the 116th Co., C.A., to the 5th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 2d Lieut. Graham Parker, from the 17th Co., C.A., to the 19th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. William N. Michel, from the 19th Co., C.A., to the 17th Co., C.A. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of the gunners' examination at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is granted 1st Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, A.C. (July 9, D.T.)

Drum Major Ernest Wilhelm, 14th Band, A.C., is placed upon the retired list. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York city, vice Major George F. E. Harrison, A.C., relieved. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C., will report in person to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station, at such time and place as he may designate, for duty on board his flagship during the joint Army and Navy maneuvers. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave of absence for twenty days, is granted Major S. W. Taylor, A.C., adjutant general of the department. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for thirty days is granted 1st Lieut. Leo F. Foster, A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (July 2, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Frank Geere, A.C., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for surgical treatment. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, A.C., recruiting officer. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave on account of sickness granted 1st Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, A.C., is extended one month. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 21, 1902, is granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A. C. (July 15, D.E.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced: Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell (promoted from major, A.C.), to Coast Artillery, to date from June 18, 1902, vice Strong, retired.

Major John R. Williams (promoted from captain, A.C.), to Coast Artillery, to date from June 18, 1902, vice Hubbell, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Hubbell will proceed to Manila, to relieve Lieut. Col. George G. Greenough, A.C., who will proceed to San Francisco.

Major Williams will take station at Fort Casey, Wash. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. QUINTON.

The order detailing Col. William Quinton, 1st Inf., for duty with the National Guard of the State of South Dakota, at its encampment at Watertown, S.D., July 16 to 23, 1902, is rescinded. (July 5, D.D.)

2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 2, D. Cal.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., recruiting officer at Syracuse, N.Y., will also take charge of the recruiting station at Elmira and Binghamton, N.Y., to relieve Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with the squadron of his regiment stationed there. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

The First Bat., 2d U.S. Inf., will proceed on the Sherman to Batangas, Province of Batangas, Luzon, where the commanding officer will report to the commanding

general, Third Separate Brigade, for assignment to station. (May 13, D.P.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGER.

2d Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., will join the 2d Battalion of that regiment at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

Par. 25, S. O. 91, April 17, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 2d Lieut. William H. Plummer, 3d Inf., is revoked. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. M. S. Jarvis, 4th Inf. (July 7, D.T.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The leave granted Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., was on May 22 assigned to Co. K.

2d Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Inf., was on May 29 assigned to Co. M.

Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for medical treatment. (July 3, D. Cal.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

The seven days' leave granted Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (July 8, D.M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (July 7, D.M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 7, D.M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Willard E. Gleason, Q.M., 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 7, D.M.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John Robertson, 6th Inf. (July 18, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

The retirement from active service, July 13, 1902, of Chaplain John B. McCleery, 7th Inf., is announced. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., is extended three months. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The leave granted Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (July 11, D.E.)

Capt. John P. Finley, 9th Inf., will proceed to the station of his company at Madison Barracks, New York. (July 3, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 9th Inf., will report before president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (July 2, D. Cal.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 25, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 3, D. Colo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Marshall Childs, 12th Inf. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 5, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

1st Lieut. Harry S. Howland, 13th Inf., now on leave, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. P. H. Mullan, 14th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 11, D.E.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Major C. A. Williams, 17th Inf., will inspect and report upon the brigade encampment of the Oregon National Guard at Albany, Oregon, from July 17 to July 24, 1902. (July 3, D. Cal.)

Drum Major Richard Patterson, band, 17th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter T. Bates, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Andrew S. Rogers, 19th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months and to leave the United States, is granted Capt. Amos H. Martin, quartermaster, 19th Inf., Angel Island, Cal. (June 30, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. H. F. Dalton, Battalion Adjutant, 19th Inf., is granted permission to apply for three months' extension of the leave granted. (July 3, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. MCCASKEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 9, H.Q.A.)

Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., is detailed for duty at the encampments of the Ohio National Guard, to be held near Newark, Ohio, July 14 to 21 and Aug. 4 to 11, 1902, respectively. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., is extended seven days. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Frank D. Webster, 2

Stretch, 27th Inf., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf., (promoted from captain, 2d Inf., subject to further physical examination), having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of major of infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a major of infantry is announced, to date from July 10, 1902. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 27th Inf. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

The leave granted Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

2d Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits. (July 2, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

Major W. R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., will inspect and report upon the encampment of Washington National Guard at Olympia, Wash., from July 21 to July 30, 1902. (July 3, D. Col.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Col. Henry Lippincott, asst. surg. general, Major James D. Glennan, surg., Capt. George M. Wells, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., July 25, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet from time to time at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbie, Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, deputy surgeon general, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, deputy Q. M. general, Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf., recorder. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, 22d Inf., aide-de-camp, Major Louis A. LaGarde, surg., Major James Parker, U.S. Cavalry, A.A.G., 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., Capt. Joseph S. Heron, 2d Cav., recorder. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

To carry out the provisions of the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, etc., approved June 6, 1902, "for purchase, manufacture, alteration, and issue of carriages for mounting sea-coast guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibers, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, a board of officers to consist of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery; Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy; Major John G. D. Knight, E.C., Major Charles Shaler, O.D.; Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Major Benjamin H. Randolph, A.C., and Mr. John R. Freeman, of Providence, R.I., is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1902, to conduct tests of disappearing gun carriages. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the Department of California and will join their respective regiments and companies as specified: Col. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf., upon the arrival of the 13th Infantry in the Department of California, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 17th Inf., at once; Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 25th Inf., Co. H; Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., Co. D; Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., Co. C; Chaplain Allen Allenworth, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., Co. F; 2d Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., Co. 2d Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, 2d Cav., Troop M, upon the arrival of their respective regiments in the United States; Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., Co. A, and 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Mills, Jr., Co. E, at once. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, at San Francisco, Cal., will join their respective regiments or company at the places hereinafter specified: Major Silius A. Wolf, 19th Inf., at Angel Island, Cal.; Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf., at Angel Island, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., Co. M, at Fort Yates, North Dakota; 2d Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, from the 15th Inf., to the 26th Inf., Co. C, 1st Lieut. Lochlin W. Caffey, from the 26th Inf. to the 15th Inf., Co. K. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William N. Hughes is detailed for service as professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Florida. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Chief Musician Emmett M. Waller, 5th Cav., 1st Sergt. Charles Swope, 21st Co., C.A., Sergt. William Howard, Co. A, 24th Inf. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

General Orders, Div. of Philippines, not noted elsewhere are, No. 8, relating to the trial of a native; 89, announcing the opening of posts in the Island of Samar; 87 relates to the trial of a native; 94 announces the opening of ports of the Island of Mindoro; 95, directs the sailing of Troops G and H, 2d Cav., to San Francisco; 96, relates to the sailing of Cos. D, G, H and K, of the 9th Inf., to San Francisco, Cal.; 101, relates to the sailing of the 6th and 19th Infantry to San Francisco; 102, relates to the trial of a native; 104, gives instruction for the observance of Memorial Day; 197 and 110, relate to the trial of a native; 111, announces that the authorities of the Civil Government for the Philippine Islands have decided that medicines obtained by members of the Philippine Constabulary "not sick in hospital" from Army dispensaries on prescriptions signed or countersigned by medical officers of the Army are to be paid for by the Civil Government.

The following named electrician sergeants at Fort Totten, N.Y., are assigned to the stations designated after their respective names: George Treffinger, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Peter E. Turner, to Fort Greble, R.I.; Viggo J. L. Jorgensen, to Fort Michie, N.Y.; Dudley G. Sanbury and Max Felgentreff, to Fort Terry, N.Y.; Charles Dowie, to Fort Adams, R.I. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergts. John H. Mapes (appointed July 10, 1902, from private, 48th Co., C.A.), and Guy H. Hicks (appointed July 10, 1902, from sergeant, 25th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Frederick P. Schlandt (appointed July 10, 1902, from sergeant, 46th Co., C.A.), will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Frederick Botcher (appointed July 10, 1902, from private, 25th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Walter F. Slusser (appointed July 10, 1902, from private, 25th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Michie, N.Y. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Bog E. Williams (appointed July 10, 1902, from private, 6th Co., C.A.), will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergt. Frank E. Burkhart (appointed July 10, 1902, from corporal, 4th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Totten,

N.Y., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Electrician Sergts. John L. Davis (appointed July 10, 1902, from sergeant, 43d Co., C.A.), and James M. Lewis (appointed July 10, 1902, from sergeant, 15th Co., C.A.), will report to commandant, School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten, for temporary duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., Grand Rapids, Mich., will also take charge of the recruiting station at South Bend, Ind., to relieve Capt. William A. Ralbound, 29th Inf., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume charge of the recruiting stations at No. 2 West Madison street and No. 194 South Clark street in that city, to relieve Major Daniel A. Frederick, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., who will repair to Washington, D.C. (July 16, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. John B. Kerr, 9th Cav., and Major Daniel A. Frederick, 21st Inf., are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, Jr., 15th Cav., returned to duty from sick in hospital, will return to his proper station. (May 2, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Israel F. Costello, Philippine Scouts, will join his proper company. (May 2, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Oscar C. Monday, Philippine Scouts, to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital. (May 2, D.P.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Major George H. Paddock, 5th Cav. (May 2, D.P.)

19th Infantry will relieve the 6th and 19th U.S. Infantry, in the Department of South Philippines, and will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, where regimental headquarters and six companies of that regiment will be disbanded; four companies will be distributed under direction of the commanding general, Department of South Philippines, viz: One company to Argao, one company to Bogo, one company to Dumanjug, Cebu, and one company to the island of Bohol. The transport Sheridan will then proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, discharging one company of the 29th Infantry, thence to Iloilo, Panay, discharging five companies, three of which to be distributed by smaller ships under the direction of the commanding officer, 5th Separate Brigade, viz: One company to Bacolod, Negros, one company to Calico, Panay, and one company to Concepcion, Panay. (May 2, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Joseph J. McMullen, 15th Cav., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty with regiment. (May 2, D.P.)

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital, at that place. (May 3, D.P.)

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, will proceed to Dagupan for duty, relieving Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, commissary. (May 3, D.P.)

Capt. Edward F. Lawton, 19th Inf., will be transferred for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal. (May 3, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George Gelling will proceed to Binan, Province of Laguna, Luzon, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Evan W. Suddarth, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 3, D.P.)

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg., to Zamboanga for duty. (May 3, D.P.)

Capt. Henry B. Wilkinson, asst. surg., Contract Surge. Joseph A. O'Neill, George F. Jueneemann and Max A. Becher, from duty at their present stations and will report to the commissioner of public health, Manila, for duty. (May 3, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., is assigned to duty as adjutant general, Department of North Philippines. (May 12, D.P.)

Major Frank L. Dadds, judge advocate, assigned as judge advocate, Department of South Philippines, for duty, relieving Lieut. Col. Jasper N. Morrison, judge advocate. (May 3, D.P.)

Major Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate, is assigned as Judge Advocate, Department of North Philippines, relieving Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, U. S. Army, who is assigned to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Division. (May 3, D.P.)

Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., will return to his proper station, Catbalogan, Samar. (May 13, D.P.)

Contract Dental Surg. John D. Mulikin to Cebu, Cebu. (May 13, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 27th Inf., will join his proper station. (May 15, D.P.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., commissary, will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as assistant in his office, relieving Capt. William Elliott, commissary. (May 15, D.P.)

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty, relieving Capt. Charles P. Stivers, commissary. (May 15, D.P.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, for duty as chief surgeon of that brigade. (May 15, D.P.)

Major Charles Richard, surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief surgeon, 7th Brigade, relieving Major Edwin F. Gardner, surg. (May 15, D.P.)

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, 29th Inf., to proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (May 17, D.P.)

Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., will join his proper station. (May 20, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Emil Speltz, Philippine Scouts, is transferred from the 29th Inf. to the 35th Co., and will join the latter company. (May 20, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th Inf., will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty with regiment. (May 21, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th Inf., will join his company in the 6th Separate Brigade. (May 22, D.P.)

Major Peter H. Egan, surg., Joseph N. Henry, surg., and Contract Surge. Edward B. Bailey, Egerton T. Wilson and William E. Hall, will proceed to Cebu for duty. (May 23, D.P.)

Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Art. Corps, will join his proper company. (May 24, D.P.)

Major Lewis Brechemin, surg., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty as chief surgeon of that department; Major John M. Banister, surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for duty at Hospital No. 3, Manila. (May 25, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William Hartlaub will report at Manila, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Jackson S. Britt, who will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (May 26, D.P.)

Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., is detailed as acting judge advocate. He will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty as acting judge advocate, 6th Brigade. (May 26, D.P.)

Hospital Steward Henry Hartung will proceed to Cebu for duty. (May 26, D.P.)

Capt. Robert McGregor, C.E., will report to the Vice Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for detail as Engineer for the City of Manila. (May 26, D.P.)

The Army gunboats Florida and Napindan, will proceed to Manila where they will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of the Division to be dismantled of armament which will be turned over to the chief ordnance officer of the Division. (May 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with regiment. (May 27, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Ulrick Bourke, (appointed April 22, 1902, from sergeant, 25th Co., Coast Artillery), will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (May 27, D.P.)

Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav., to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty. (May 28, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, Art. Corps, will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division, for duty as Q. M. of one of the inter-island transports. (May 28, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (May 29, D.P.)

Major John C. Gresham, 6th Cav., is detailed as acting inspector general, and will proceed to Manila, for duty. (May 31, D.P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

2d Lieut. DeWitt W. Chamberlin, 23d Inf., is assigned to duty with Co. G, 2d Infantry, and will proceed to Guinayanran, Tayabas. (May 22, D.N.P.)

Cos. I, K, L and M, 6th Inf., will proceed to Manila,

and take station at Camp Wallace with a view to being sent on the transport Crook, to Aparri, Cagayan. (May 23, D.N.P.)

The following changes in stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhoff, to Iba, Zambales. Post Commissary Sergt. William J. Tobin, to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (May 24, D.N.P.)

Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., will proceed to Vigan, South Ilocos, for duty, relieving Major Henry J. Raymond, surg., who will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty as chief surgeon of that brigade, vice Major John M. Banister, surg. (May 24, D.N.P.)

Troops L and M, 11th Cav., now at Vigan, South Ilocos, will proceed to Laoag, North Ilocos, for station, relieving the 3d Squadron, 3d Cav., which will proceed to Tarlac Province, for station. (May 24, D.N.P.)

Contract Surg. Charles C. Billingsale will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (May 27, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., will proceed to Corregidor Island, and relieve 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., in command of the detachment. Lieutenant Shaffer will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 27, D.N.P.)

2d Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 6th Inf., will proceed to San Fabian, Pangasinan, for duty with his company. (May 27, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Howard C. Price, battalion adjutant, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, battalion Q. M. and C. S., 5th Inf., now at Tanauan, Batangas, will proceed to Camp Wallace, for duty with 3d Battalion, 6th Inf. (May 27, D.N.P.)

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (May 27, D.N.P.)

FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., (late 1st lieutenant, 6th Inf.), is relieved from further duty in this Brigade, and will proceed to Catbalogan, Samar, for duty. (May 17, 5th Sep. Brigade.)

During the illness of Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., adjutant general, and in the absence of Major West, Major L. A. Lovering, 29th Inf., will have charge of the office of adjutant general, 5th Separate Brigade. (May 25, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major James W. Pope, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, July 5, 1902 vice Barnett, deceased.

Capt. Thomas Cruise, quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with the rank of major, July 5, 1902, vice Pope, promoted.

Chaplains.

Rev. Joseph Lawrence Hunter, late chaplain, 10th Pa. Vols., to be chaplain, to fill an original vacancy.

Cavalry Arm.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 14th Cav., Feb. 17, 1901, vice Walker, 9th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 2d Cav., Feb. 19, 1901, vice Patterson, 3d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Christian Briand, 1st Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice Sawtelle, 2d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th Cav., Feb. 26, 1901, vice Parker, 5th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Archie Miller, 2d Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice Hamilton, 10th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 10th Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice raine, 2d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice Craig, 1st Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 3d Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice Berkeley, 1st Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. William O. Reed, 3d Cav., Feb. 28, 1901, vice Saxton, 8th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry Gibbins, 10th Cav., March 1, 1901, vice Hawkins, 4th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., March 1, 1901, vice Frank Parker, 5th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., March 9, 1901, vice Carson, 4th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., March 24, 1901, vice Vidmer, 10th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 3d Cav., April 3, 1901, vice Crabbs, 8th Cav., who resigned his line commission only.

Second Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 3d Cav., April 23, 1901, vice Conrad, 7th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Purington, 3d Cav., April 29, 1901, vice White, 6th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. George W. Biegler, 7th Cav., May 29, 1901, vice Averill, 7th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 1st Cav., May 31, 1901, vice Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Lawrence S. Carson, 8th Cav., June 30, 1901, vice Bigelow, 8th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., July 9, 1901, vice Sills, 8th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 2d Cav., Aug. 1, 1901, vice Nissen, 6th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., Sept. 17, 1901, vice Hawkins, 7th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard B. Going, 2d Cav., Oct. 15, 1901, vice Parker, 6th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., to be major, July 8, 1902, vice Wainwright, 5th Cav., detailed as assistant adjutant general.

First Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 2d Cav., to be captain, July 8, 1902, vice Bishop, 5th Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 27th Inf., to be major, June 28, 1902, vice Maus, 2d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. John Robertson, 6th Inf., to be captain, June 28, 1902, vice Bailey, 27th Inf., promoted.

Capt. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., to be major, July 8, 1902, vice Waltz, 1st Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general.

First Lieut. James V. Heidt, 6th Inf., to be captain, July 4, 1902, vice Shollenberger, 10th Inf., deceased.

First Lieut. Charles S. Lincoln, 24th Inf., to be captain, July 8, 1902, vice Mallory, 2d Inf., promoted.

Philippine Scouts.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Junius I. Boyle, P.S., June 9, 1902, vice Strebler, honorably discharged to accept appointment in Regular Army.

Second Lieut. Thomas F. London, P.S., May 5, 1902, vice Delos, honorably discharged to accept appointment in Regular Army.

Second Lieut. Lloyd L. Frisbie, P.S., June 21, 1902, vice Wheatler, deceased.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

First Sergt. Harry McEliderry, 6th Cav., June 26, 1902, vice Frisbie, promoted.

Sergt. Frank L. Pyle, 1st Cav., June 21, 1902, vice Ryan, deceased.

Michael E. Morris, of Mass., late 1st lieutenant, 43d Vol. Inf., June 16, 1902, vice Baker, resigned.

First Sergt. Harry H. Simons, 15th Cav., June 16, 1902, vice Boyle, promoted.

(For late Orders see Page 1172.)

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additions has now been published in a neat volume of
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Boston and New York, under the title of "Daniel Web-
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.

THE CASE OF GENERAL SMITH.President Roosevelt's general treatment of the officers
and men of the Army has been so uniformly fair and
considerate that his action in the case of Brig. Gen.
Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., is a surprise as well as a dis-
appointment. We do not for one moment question his
motive. We do not doubt that he has been actuated
by a sincere regard for what he considers the best inter-
ests of the Service, and we do not even remotely suspect
him of personal bias. But his order of compulsory re-
tirement for General Smith seems to us to be unjust.
The only penalty imposed by a court composed of officers
of the highest character and of wide experience, was that
he should be "admonished" by the reviewing authority.
The President approves this finding, and in addition he
directs that General Smith be retired from the active
list of the Army on the ground that his usefulness is
ended.The President justifies his action on curious grounds.
He believes that General Smith indulged in "loose and
violent talk which is always likely to excite to wrong-
doing among his subordinates whose wills are weak or
whose passions are strong." He heartily approves of the
sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atro-
cities as were committed in Samar, and has no fault to
find with any act of General Smith, but is persuaded that
some of the general's unofficial utterances helped to pre-
pare the minds of his subordinates for the commission
of deeds which the Government regrets. The President
concedes that General Smith has "behind him a long
career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for
good conduct," and that taken in full, "his work has
been such as to reflect credit upon the American Army."
Yet these considerations were not enough to stay the
President's hand from casting humiliation and reproach
upon a brave officer for conduct which, according to a
court of his fellow officers, would be sufficiently punished
by an admonition! The Secretary of War is not less
positive in approving the acts of General Smith.General Smith is praised for what he did and punished
for what he said. The officer's acts are approved but his
words are condemned, and as a penalty he is curiously
retired from the Service in which he has performed more
than forty years of honorable and useful work. In Samar
he accomplished in a year what Spain had failed to do
in three centuries. He subdued the natives, compelled
them to respect authority and made the island inhabitable
for white races. It is difficult to reconcile the order for
his compulsory retirement, with the fact that his every
act, his official orders and his military methods bear
the unqualified approval of the Government.Nor do we see how the order in his case can be recon-
ciled with the 112th Article of War, which provides
that any officer with authority to order a general court-
martial shall have power to mitigate any punishment
adjudged by it, but grants him no power to increase the
penalty. The retirement of General Smith is morally, at
least, if not technically, an increase of the punishment
adjudged against him, and it violates the spirit of the
article quoted.Eliminating the personal equation entirely, we regard
the President's action in this case not only as unjust but
as unwise and unfortunate. It will be construed by the
"anti-imperialists" as a plea of guilty to all their wicked
charges against the Army. Its probable result will be to
provoke another outburst of abuse against the military
establishment. The detractors of the Army have been
howling for a sacrifice, and it has been offered up to them.
As for General Smith, history will measure him by his
acts; the words for which he has been so severely pun-
ished, whatever judgment may be passed upon them, will
soon be lost in the silence of forgetfulness.**CHAFFEE, WHEATON AND DAVIS.**As foreshadowed in these columns last week, the Gov-
ernment has arranged to relieve General Chaffee from the
command of the Division of the Philippines, Sept. 30.
He will turn the Division over to Brig. Gen. George W.
Davis and then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., and
assume command of the Department of the East, re-
lieving General Brooke, who retires July 21. This is in
accordance with General Chaffee's expressed desire to re-
turn to this country. He, being next senior to General
Young, who is assigned to the War College, has the pref-
erence over General MacArthur, who could have had the
Governors Island command if General Chaffee had
chosen to remain in the Philippines.General Chaffee has been on duty in the Orient since
July, 1900, nine months in China and the rest of the time
in the Philippines, where he has successfully performed
a vast amount of the hardest work which has confronted
the Army in those islands. He has had to conduct an
extensive military campaign under peculiarly difficult
conditions, and in addition he has been obliged to organize
and install a great administrative system as a preliminary
to the institution of the civil government which has just
been established over the archipelago. His success in
these exacting tasks is one of the most brilliant of all

our achievements in the Far East, and the common judgment is that it entitles him to the most generous consideration of the Government in the matter of assignments. One of the most honorable features of the whole campaign in the Philippines is the fraternal, unselfish spirit which has invariably prevailed among the officers engaged. There has been no jealousy, no intrigue, no log-rolling. Good work has been promptly and generously recognized by those in command; the success of an officer in a difficult undertaking has invariably received the applause of his brethren in arms, and the campaign closes with the spirit of comradeship as highly developed among the members of the Service as at any former period in the history of the Army.

As a manifestation of this spirit we take pleasure in quoting the following expression from General Chaffee's order announcing the retirement of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A.: "As an instance of military service where heart and mind have united in joyous endeavor for more than forty-one years to actively serve his country honestly, faithfully, faultlessly to the end of his allotted time, the division commander invites the attention of all officers and soldiers of this command to the splendid record of General Wheaton, conspicuously public, nothing concealed—as an example for all, and expresses to him personally and in the name of the division the wish that he may enjoy many years of rest, so justly deserved."

In assigning Brig. Gen. George W. Davis to command the Division of the Philippines as successor to Major General Chaffee, the Government has properly recognized an officer whose services in the islands have been distinguished by the highest order of energy, courage and administrative ability. As commander of the forces in the island of Mindanao, where there is a likelihood of serious trouble with the Moros, General Davis has pursued a policy of admirable tact and firmness, and if the pending difficulty there is settled without a further resort to arms it will be due in great measure to his statesman-like conduct of negotiations. His training, experience and executive skill qualify him in the broadest way for the responsibilities of division commander, and his assignment to that post is but another manifestation of the excellent wisdom which has governed the selection of our commanding officers in the Philippines. There is no man in the Army better fitted for this command under the peculiar circumstances arising from the transfer of authority to the civil government. General Davis is not only a good soldier, but he is a man of sound judgment and sound common sense.

FAILURE OF THE MILITIA BILL.

One of the most conspicuous among the measures that failed of enactment at the recent session of Congress was the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, which passed the House in the closing of the session with only twenty-eight opposing votes, a result which reasonably insures its enactment at the next session. This bill has the unanimous approval of the House Committee which reported it; the unqualified endorsement of the military authorities of all the States of the Union and the cordial sanction of the Secretary of War. It moreover responds in full measure to the requirements designated in the following passage from the last annual message of the President of the United States:

"Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States should be made identical with those provided for the Regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined. It is utterly impossible in the haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand."

The bill adopted by the House not only provides for the admitted needs of the militia, but almost completely meets a requirement which the country keenly appreciates, recognizing as it does the necessity for absolute uniformity in methods, equipment, discipline and tactics in a militia system which shall be truly national in character. The result, both ludicrous and disquieting, of this ragged, incongruous, go-as-you-please idea of independent organization among the several States was seen at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Not one State could furnish a militia regiment equipped with the improved rifle used by the Regular Army. The troops of the National Guard that presented themselves from different States were armed with all sorts of rifles, many of them out of date and worthless for modern requirements. And in a certain sense the most valuable effect of the patriotic response of the militia to the call for troops was to show the grotesque lack of uniformity and the urgent need for a sweeping reform in the entire militia system.

This reform was intelligently provided for in the bill which passed the House. That measure designated the same organization and the same arms for the militia forces that the law now prescribes for the Regular Army. It stipulates that if the National Guard of any State enjoyed the benefits of any Federal appropriation it must conform to the organization of the Regular Army and annually undergo a certain amount of drilling and rifle practice with arms like those used by the Regular Army. It was also stipulated that the National Guard of each State claiming a share in the Congressional appropriation should have an annual encampment in association with troops of the Regular Army, and that the discipline and method of the latter should prevail during that period.

Not less important among the general features of the bill under review was that which provided for a National Volunteer Reserve. This body, with a proposed maximum strength of 100,000, was to be composed of men who have served in the Army or the militia. The idea

was that these men should be enlisted for five years, that they should be drilled, instructed and inspected by Army officers designated by the President, and that this force—"the third line of defense"—should be called into active service only after the National Guard had been found inadequate to public emergencies.

This brief outline is enough to show that the general purpose of the Militia bill was thoroughly sound and practical. That purpose, it will be seen, was to insure uniformity, harmony and fixity among the militia organizations of the various States—and this purpose is vital to the efficiency of any military establishment which is as dependent as is our own upon the readiness, intelligence and practical training of volunteer contingents. This bill should receive the broadest discussion between now and the next meeting of Congress.

FATE OF SOME CONGRESSIONAL BILLS.

The following bills were in the hands of committees at the date of the closing of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress:

Senate Committee on Military Affairs, S. 122 to fix the lineal and relative rank of Artillery officers. House Committee on Military Affairs, H. R. 15243, to appoint Kenney F. Hampton captain and quartermaster, U.S.A. Senate Committee on Library, H. R. to provide a statue to Count Pulaski; S. 6319, providing for a monument at Point Pleasant, Va.; H. R. 14690, for a monument at Cowpens battleground, S.C. House Committee on Library; S. 4657, for a statue to Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N., passed the Senate; H. R. 15258, for a statue in Washington to Major Gen. John Sullivan; H. R. 15350, for a monument to Commodore John Barry. House Committee on Naval Affairs, H. R. 15301, to establish the Melville Engineering Laboratory; S. 3983, to retire Naval Constructor Hobson was reported by the Senate Committee but was passed over in the Senate. Gen. John F. Weston's claim for \$241.60 passed the Senate and is in the hands of the House Committee; also S. 6034, to revise the rank of Chief Engineer David Smith, U.S.N., retired. S. 5329, to appoint Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., a commander, retired, passed the Senate and is in the hands of the House Naval Committee. S. 5381, to correct the date of original appointments of Capt. J. J. Hornbrook and others passed the Senate and was reported by the House Military Committee; also S. 661, to restore and retire Thomas M. Carpenter, late captain, U.S.A.

The bill to give Admiral Schley active pay passed the Senate and was referred in the House to the Naval Committee. The bill to appoint Lieut. Robt. Platt, U.S.N., a commander, passed the Senate and was reported by the House Naval Committee; also the bill to provide medals for the officers and men of the Kearsarge, and the bill for the relief of Surg. John F. Bransford, U.S.N. The bill, H. R. 1737, for the relief of Herbert Cushman was laid on the table.

S. 5724, for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolaff, U.S.N., was reported but passed over in the Senate. S. 6117, for the relief of Geo. Lea Febiger, passed the Senate but was recalled from the House, reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

A correspondent asks "what will become of H. R. 8192," granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of U.S. Volunteers who entered the Service under act of March 2, 1899, which is now on the House Private Calendar. It is impossible to tell what Congress may do at the next session, but the bill has been on the calendar since early in March, when it was reported with amendment by the Committee on War Claims, and now has only about seventy bills ahead of it on that calendar. Our correspondent also asks what was done with S. 1219, regulating the travel pay for officers and enlisted men mustered into the Service of the United States under act of March 2, 1899. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in December, 1901, at the time of its introduction by Mr. Penrose. It has never been reported by the committee, so its chance of passage seems small.

Another correspondent asks whether H. R. 8676, for the relief of Ensign Creighton Churchill, appears on the House Calendar. It does not, never having been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which it was referred on its introduction last January.

THE JOINT MANEUVERS.

One of the questions which is receiving the most consideration at this time from the War and Navy Departments is that relating to the plans for the joint maneuvers scheduled to take place at the eastern approach to New York in August. The greatest care is being taken by every officer cognizant of the plans of the respective Departments to keep every detail from the general public and from officers in the other Service. The success of the game naturally depends upon secrecy. The heads of the War and Navy Departments are taking unusual interest in the coming maneuvers and it is probable that both Secretary Root and Secretary Moody will be present. The details of the plans of attack and defense are being most carefully worked out by the officers in charge, and some very interesting developments may be looked for when the maneuvers begin. Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, will have complete charge of the naval forces during the maneuvers and Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur will command the land defenses. Many other officers of both Army and Navy will be present to witness the maneuvers. Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has announced that the plans for the maneuvers have been changed in some of their particulars. The squadron under Admiral Higginson's command will bombard the forts in accordance with the dictates of

strategy. Admiral Taylor is quoted as saying in an interview: "The original idea was to have some of the ships assigned to support the forts, so that the Army and the Navy could alternate in offensive and defensive work. That has been changed so as to provide that the coast defense shall not have any naval support. The squadron will act wholly on the offensive and the forts wholly on the defensive. On each ship there will be Army officers detailed to decide the probable effect on the ship of shots from the forts, and there will be naval officers at the forts to observe the probable effect of shots from the ships."

"Instead of having the ships fire by the forts as if trying to force a passage, this being the original suggestion, the vessels will engage the forts with the object of silencing them, steaming back and forth just as they did in the attack on San Juan, Porto Rico."

"It has been determined that the torpedo boat flotilla shall not take part in the Long Island Sound exercises. To have them participate in joint Army and Navy operations would seem to complicate the situation. The flotilla will, however, take part in the naval maneuvers to be held in the West Indies next winter. In preparation for these maneuvers the vessels of the flotilla will go from Norfolk to Newport this summer to have exercises of their own in Narragansett Bay."

In the telegraphic despatches from Berlin, published in the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, July 15, we find the following. "The article of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL entitled 'Welcome for the Great Frederick,' which welcomes and heartily approves the gift by the Emperor of a statue of Frederick the Great, has found much appreciation here. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Militar Wochenblatt, two journals that are always restrained in their expressions of opinion, publish the article in full and comment on it in the most friendly spirit. They say, among other things, that while the noteworthy list of Germans who have distinguished themselves in the American military service is not entirely exhaustive they reprint the article of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with willingness because it presents a just estimate of the facts and shows a sentiment of friendship toward the Germans which unhappily is not always found in the American press."

At the sacrifice of much space we publish in full this week the important order making changes in Army uniforms and equipment. Fortunately for those affected by it they are allowed over five months in which to get on their new war paint. A peremptory order to immediately renew their clothing would have been impossible of execution as some of the material must be imported from abroad or arrangements made for manufacturing it here. We understand that the dress caps, undress caps, shoulder knots, aiguillettes, saber, sword knots and sword belts have been adopted from samples made by Henry V. Allen & Co., New York, for the uniform board. Other samples, we learn, were made by John G. Haas, of Lancaster, Pa., and Washington, and by F. J. Heiberger, Jr., of Washington.

We see it stated in the daily papers that the President is considering the question of putting Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at the head of the organization for the construction of the Panama Canal. Another excellent man would be Brigadier Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U.S.A., who retires a year from now, July 26, 1903. General Davis has received some very high tributes to his executive ability and his capacity as an engineer—as, for example, when General Casey, of the Corps of Engineers, chose him as his assistant in the reconstruction of the Washington monument, and this in spite of the predilection General Casey would naturally have in favor of an officer of his own corps. General Davis was also connected for some time with the Nicaragua Canal Company and should be thoroughly familiar with the problem of an isthmian canal. In all respects he is a man thoroughly well equipped for such duty as we suggest.

Major Generals Young and Corbin and Brig. Gen. Wood, who will represent this country at the fall maneuvers of the German army, have selected their aids for that occasion. General Young will take First Lieut. James F. McKinley, 14th Cav., a nephew of the late President McKinley; General Corbin has selected Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, of the Adjutant General's Department and General Wood has selected First Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav. General Wood will leave for Europe about Aug. 10 and Generals Young and Corbin, Aug. 17.

Upon the retirement of Major General Brooks, U.S.A., on July 21, and pending the arrival of Major General Chaffee, in New York, from the Philippines, Major General MacArthur, has been ordered to assume temporary command of the Department of the East. Major General Bates has been ordered to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, during the absence of General MacArthur.

Our rapid progress toward imperialism is no doubt indicated to the mind of the alarmist by the passage by Congress and the approval by the President of "S. 4764, granting an increase of pension to Queen Esther Grimes."

The Army transport Rosecrans was sold at San Francisco, Cal., July 16 for \$50,000. She cost the Government \$140,000, when purchased some three years ago.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Charles Keller's house, No. 12 Lower Post, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., was the scene of the wedding of her daughter, Mary Stannard, to 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., on July 9. Owing to the death of Colonel Keller the wedding was entirely private. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Keefe, chaplain, 12th Cav. The maid of honor was Miss Sallie Keller, and the bridesmaids were Misses Ennis and Marsteller. The best man was Mr. William D. Neilson, and the ushers, Lieutenants Nichols and Lusk, 4th Infantry and 12th Cavalry respectively. After a short visit North Mr. and Mrs. Neilson will reside at Fort Clark.

No little surprise has been expressed at the recently discovered fact that Asst. Paymaster Charles W. Eliason, U.S.N., was married on the fifteenth of last April. Paymaster Eliason has been attached to the U.S.S. Dixie for the past two years or more, and met his fate in Washington, the native city or both bride and groom. Miss Elenore Simonds is the bride and is especially prominent in musical circles at the capital. The wedding took place in Portsmouth, Va., in St. John's Episcopal Church. Miss Simonds was a pupil of the well known teacher, Mrs. Harriet H. Mills, and is said to possess the finest contralto voice in Washington. It is probable that Paymaster Eliason will be transferred to the U.S.S. Panther and remain afloat for a few months, when his cruise will expire and he will receive shore duty assignment.

Mr. Louis H. Putney, of Atlanta, Ga., was married on June 30 at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Isabel Hamilton, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. J. M. Hamilton, U.S.A.

Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bleeker have issued invitations for the wedding at Jamestown, R.I., on July 29, of their daughter, Miss Elsie Bleeker, and Capt. E. G. Waymouth, Royal Art. Captain Wakefield, of the British army, will act as best man, and Miss Mount, of New York, will be the maid of honor.

Miss Katherine Dunsing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dunsing, and John H. Scully, chief musician of the 2d Cavalry band, were married at the home of the bride, Fort Myer, Va., July 9, at 8 P.M., about 150 guests, including many officers and ladies of the post, being present. A correspondent writes: Shortly after the congratulations had ceased, the "2d Cavalry Orchestra" struck up some lively dance music, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the continuance of this pleasure was denied the guests. A large tub of the "Celebrated 2d Cavalry Punch" was a feature of the wedding feast. There were many valuable presents, among them one from the members of the regimental band, consisting of a large silver tea set, with the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scully by the members of the 2d U.S. Cavalry band, Fort Myer, Va., July 9, 1902." A "set of silver" was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Another outlay of silver was received from Patrick Moylan, also one from William Lasky, 1st sergeants of Troops H and E, 2d Cavalry, respectively. Another present of silver had a card attached which displayed the few words, "from Minnie and Papa," and we all know "Minnie and Papa" means the ordnance sergeant and his daughter.

A large number of people attended the Presbyterian Church at Bismarck, N.D., on July 1, to witness the wedding of Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th U.S. Inf., to Miss Bessie B. Briggs. The church was prettily decorated, and the altar was banked with flowers, plants and ferns. The bride was unattended, and preceding her was Miss Nana Cushing, who carried a satin pillow with the wedding ring. The bridal gown was of white chiffon over white liberty satin, trimmed with white satin ribbon and old point lace with veil and was a beautiful creation, which displayed advantageously the brunette beauty of the bride. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The groom was in military uniform. The ring was the wedding ring of the bride's mother. The Rev. A. A. Joss, of St. George's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Lieut. W. H. Neill, 13th Cav., acted as best man.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, U.S. Engineer Corps, was married on July 7, at Fort Barrancas, to Miss Alice Kinzie, daughter of Col. D. H. Kinzie, U.S. Art. Corps.

Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, of the Engineer Corps, and Miss Marie D. Evans, daughter of Judge Charles Evans of Cincinnati, Ohio, were united in marriage on Wednesday evening, July 9, at the church of the Resurrection, Fernbank, Ohio. Dr. T. C. Lyster, Medical Corps, acted as best man and Miss Anna Dougherty as maid of honor, both cousins of the bride. The maids, Miss Stella Dudley and Miss Marguerite Smith, were daintily gowned in white organdie and lace. The ushers were Lieutenants Ball and Herman, 3d Inf. The wedding music was beautifully rendered by Miss Dougherty. After the ceremony, supper was served and a reception held at the old homestead of the Williamses. The young couple left immediately after that on the Baltimore and Ohio for St. Louis, en route for Lieutenant Bond's station in Texas. Among the guests present were Hon. Charles Evans, father of the bride, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Dougherty, Mr. Wm. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron A. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Smith, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kite.

RECENT DEATHS.

Medical Director George W. Woods, U.S.N., retired, who died at San Francisco, Cal., June 9, entered the Service Dec. 11, 1861. During the war he participated in the most prominent operations around Charleston, including the bombardment of Fort Wagner and the forts in northern Florida, up to the battle of Olustee, including the capture of St. Marys, Ga. While attached to the Roanoke, he was in many movements on the James River. He was also the author of exhaustive reports on countries visited in the special cruise of the Juniata 1882-5, and of a special report on leprosy, after a prolonged residence at the leper settlement at Molokai, H.I. Dr. Woods was born in New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 24, 1838, and was placed on the retired list Aug. 24, 1900.

A sad sequel to the tragic events connected with the drowning of the wife and little daughter of Capt. T. W. Horn, Art. Corps, on July 6, 1902, was the recovery of the body of the child July 8, and the funeral services at Fort Hancock, July 14. At the time of the services news was received of the finding of the body of Mrs. Horn twenty miles out at sea, July 12, by the steamer McCaldin Brothers, and its subsequent burial there by the captain of the steamer with appropriate services.

"Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away; In Heaven's keeping we are safe, and they."
Mrs. Jane M. Sussdorf, mother of the wife of John S. Power, chief clerk of the Department of the East, died at Woodside, July 13. Shock caused by fright when burglars ransacked her country home in Woodside,

several weeks ago, is said to have hastened her death. Funeral services were held on July 15 at her late home, and were largely attended. The deceased was very highly esteemed.

Lieut. Oscar C. Monday, Philippine Scouts, died at Manila, July 14, of cholera.

The seven-year-old son of Capt. Fred W. Foster, of the 5th U.S. Cav., United States recruiting officer of Buffalo, died July 13 at the residence of Captain Foster on Front avenue in that city, after a protracted illness.

Dr. George L. Hicks, father of Paymaster Thomas H. Hicks, U.S.N., and of Lieut. George L. Hicks, U.S.A., died at Cambridge, Md., July 13.

Rafael Romero who served as a scout in the Indian wars under Generals Sheridan, Miles, Custer and Lawton, died recently in his Indian camp, near El Reno, Okla. He was a member of the 2d Colorado Cavalry in the Civil War.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN IN NAVY.

It will not be possible for an enlisted man in the Navy any longer to obtain his discharge before the termination of his enlistment by the use of political influence. The President has determined that the practice of obtaining discharges through Congressmen and others high in official life shall be stopped, and has issued the following order on the subject:

White House, Washington, July 10, 1902.
"No enlisted person in the naval service of the United States shall be discharged therefrom prior to the completion of his term of enlistment, except for one of the following causes: undesirability, inaptitude, physical or mental disability or unfitness.

"In every case the recommendation for such discharge must be made by the commanding officer of the vessel on which the man may be serving.

"Applications for discharges which reach the Department in any way except through the commanding officers of vessels shall be, without exception, disregarded."
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

From the funds appropriated by the Army Appropriation Act the Secretary of War has made an apportionment for the construction of barracks and quarters for troops amounting in all to \$650,250. The money is divided as follows: For necessary buildings and accommodations at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, one full regiment of infantry and two battalions of field artillery, \$142,000; for buildings and headquarters at Fort Lawton, Washington, one battalion of infantry, \$105,000; for buildings at Fort Wright, Washington, one battalion of infantry, \$27,000; for buildings at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y., to provide for one regiment of infantry, Madison Barracks being already prepared to accommodate headquarters, band and two battalions of infantry, \$180,750; to establish a cantonment for a depot of recruit instruction at San Francisco, with the understanding that most of the construction work will be done by the troops, \$75,000; to carry on the work of rehabilitating the post at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, \$120,000.

The daily papers this week have stated that Major L. W. T. Waller has announced his candidacy for the billet of commandant of the Marine Corps to succeed Major General Heywood upon the retirement of that most efficient officer. Although Major Waller is now only a major he will probably be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel within the next year, which may give him a better chance for preference for the position. It is an open secret that there are many other strong candidates for the position of commandant and a lively contest may be expected. At present Major Waller is outranked by five colonels, six lieutenant colonels and two majors. The list of competitors is not, however, limited to line officers as the friends of certain staff officers are doing all in their power to have the billet go to the staff. It is, of course, much too early to make any predictions.

Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, of the Navy, who was recently found mentally, morally and physically disqualified for promotion to the grade of pay inspector, arrived in Washington this week and has had several interviews with the Secretary relative to his case. It is understood that Mr. Sullivan has been given until Saturday to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Navy. The charges affecting his moral standing are entirely apart from those for which he was dropped from the Navy nine years ago. The new charges concern debts which, it is alleged, he has not paid. It will be remembered that his alleged shortages of nine years ago were all made good.

In accordance with the requirements of the River and Harbor Appropriation Act, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., has appointed a board of engineer officers to review all new projects for improvements and all surveys recommending improvements under the law. The board consists of Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Major Harry F. Hodges and Capt. Edward Burr, Charles H. McKinstry and William V. Judson, all of the Army.

The vacancy created in the grade of brigadier general by the retirement this week by the President of General Jacob H. Smith will probably not be filled until next September. It is fairly well settled that Colonel Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Department, will get the vacancy which will be created by the retirement of General Bisbee upon the expiration in September of that officer's leave of absence and it is hinted that Colonel Forbush will get General Smith's vacancy.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of Transport Meade at Manila, July 16th 1902.

The War Department is advised that Transport Sherman sailed July 16, 1902, from San Francisco, Cal., with the following military passengers: Lieut. Col. Whittall, 27th Inf.; Majors, Robins and Carr, Medical Dept., Captains Ward, Medical Dept., Ruthers, Commissary Dept., Fredehull, Quartermaster Dept., West, 11th Cav., and Tayman, 1st Inf.; Lieutenants Wadhams, Medical, Dixon, 5th Cav., Wells, 1st Inf., Williams, 5th Inf., Dannemiller, 11th Inf., Bessell, 26th Inf., Rogers, 28th Inf., and Dannemiller, 29th Inf. Three Army nurse Corps, female, two Signal Corps men, eight non-commissioned officers, Hospital Corps, twenty-five Casuals and recruits as follows: Ninth Cav., forty-eight, Engineer Corps, one.

The War Department is advised that the transport Lawton sailed from Aparri, P.I., July 11, with 277 enlisted men, 16th Infantry, 155 enlisted men, 3d Infantry and 57 casuals.

The War Department is advised of the death of 2d Lieut. Oscar C. Monday, (Philippine Scouts), of cholera, Manila, P.I., 1:40 A. M., July 14.

ARMY.

(Continued from Page 1162.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of First Lieutenants recently promoted are announced:

Winston Pilcher, rank Feb. 17, 1901, assigned to 9th Cav., Troop A.
Fred'k M. Jones, rank Feb. 19, 1901, assigned to 9th Cav., Troop B.
Christian Briand, rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 15th Cav., Troop B.
John A. Wagner, rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 10th Cav., Troop M.
Archibald Miller, rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 6th Cav., Troop B.
Wm. S. Wells, Jr., rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 14th Cav., Troop B.
W. H. Clifton, Jr., rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 13th Cav., Troop I.
Robert M. Nolan, rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 1st av., Troop G.
William O. Reed, rank Feb. 23, 1901, assigned to 6th Cav., Troop D.
Henry Gibbins, rank Mar. 1, 1901, assigned to 9th Cav., Troop E.
C. O. Thomas, Jr., rank Mar. 1, 1901, assigned to 1st Cav., Troop K.
Caspar W. Cole, rank Mar. 9, 1901, assigned to 9th Cav., Troop G.
E. R. Tompkins, rank Mar. 24, 1901, assigned to 11th Cav., Troop E.
Arthur Follon, rank Apr. 3, 1901, assigned to 14th Cav., Troop F.
G. N. Kimball, rank Apr. 23, 1901, assigned to 12th Cav., Troop L.
G. A. Purlington, rank Apr. 29, 1901, assigned to 8th Cav., Troop D.
Geo. W. Biegler, rank May 29, 1901, assigned to 12th Cav., Troop B.
F. W. Glover, rank May 31, 1901, assigned to 6th av., Troop F.
L. S. Carson, rank June 30, 1901, assigned to 8th Cav., Troop B.
Alex. B. Cox, rank July 9, 1901, assigned to 8th Cav., Troop A.
T. M. Coughlan, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 2d Cav., Troop L.
L. L. Deltrick, rank Sept. 17, 1901, 13th Cav., to Troop C.
Richard B. Going, rank Oct. 15, 1901, assigned to 15th Cav., Troop E.
The officers named, with the exceptions of Lieuts. Pilcher and Jones, will join the troops to which assigned. Lieutenant Pilcher will proceed upon the expiration of his present sick leave to join his troop. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 16, H.Q.A.

A board of officers to consist of Major Smith S. Leach, C.E.; Major Henry A. Greene, asst. adjutant general; Major Henry M. Andrews, Art. Corps; Major William D. Beach, 18th Cav.; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, July 21, to prepare a course of instruction for General Service and Staff College, adapted to a period of one year.

It having been found impracticable to develop the instruction contemplated in the officers' schools at posts in the brief time elapsed since the publication of general orders No. 155, Nov. 27, 1901, the selection of officers as contemplated under that order cannot now be made.

The following detail of officers for the class to enter Sept. 1, 1902, is announced: First lieutenants Infantry—Patrick A. Connolly, 21st; John B. Schoeffel, 9th; Walter T. Bates, 17th; Englebert G. Owenshine, 16th; Percy M. Cochran, 7th; Geo. N. Bomford, 5th; Benj. P. Nicklin, 9th; John W. French, 19th; Cromwell Stacey, 19th; Wm. A. Cavenaugh, 20th; Geo. M. Grimes, 20th; Thomas R. Harker, 15th; John F. Wilkinson, 15th; Frank D. Wickham, 12th; William B. Folwell, 1st; Bryan Conrad, 18th.

Second lieutenants, Infantry—Eugene P. Crowne, 4th; Joseph B. Caughey, 29th; Henry M. Faulstich, 21st; Wm. C. Fitzpatrick, 7th; George R. Crawford, 11th; Alvin C. Voris, 2d; Frank R. Curtis, 6th; John M. Kelso, Jr., 13th; Fred L. Davidson, 4th; Harry D. Mitchell, 16th; Geo. E. Kumpe, 28th; Leonard T. Baker, 19th; George R. D. MacGregor, 18th; Milo C. Corey, 30th; William A. Haycraft, 22d; Rowland S. Pike, 20th; Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th; Thomas B. Crockett, 24th; Jos. C. Wilson, 6th; Morris M. Keck, 12th; David A. Snyder, 6th; Answeil E. Deitsch, 5th; John T. Dunn, 11th; Dewitt W. Chamberlin, 2d; Kaolin L. Whitson, 27th; Walter H. Johnson, 8th; Robert E. Grimstead, 28th; Albert S. Williams, 26th; Donald C. McClelland, 18th; Chas. R. W. Morison, 58th; W. B. Graham, 15th; E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th; Dewitt C. Lyle, 12th; Chas. H. Danforth, 10th; Jno. F. McCarthy, 19th; John C. Murphy, 8th; Frederick W. Mills, Jr., 12th; Gideon H. Williams, 11th; Fred W. Bugbee, 1st; Wm. M. Goodale, 16th; Chas. S. Frank, 21st; Fred Bury, 1st; Franklin P. Jackson, 29th; Chas. F. Andrews, 7th; Franklin S. Leisnering, 11th; Allan L. Briggs, 7th; Solomon B. West, 22d; Wm. M. True, 16th; James M. Petty, 20th.

First lieutenants, Cavalry—Ewing E. Booth, 7th; Percy W. Arnold, 1st; Rush S. Wells, 8th; Herbert J. Brees, 12th; Ward B. Pershing, 4th; Robert Wallach, 3d; Geo. Williams, 8th; Chas. S. Haight, 4th.

Second lieutenants, Cavalry—Edgar N. Coffey, 12th; Jas. S. Butler, 12th; Solomon L. Jeffers, 12th; Henry S. Terrell, 8th; Albert E. Phillips, 8th; Granville R. Fortesque, 4th; John A. Degen, 4th; C. Rodman Jones, 1st; Arthur N. Pickett, 12th; Frank T. McFarney, 9th; Thomas N. Knox, 2d; Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th; William R. Taylor, 3d; John P. Hasson, 6th; William E. W. Mackinlay, 28th; Gordon Johnston, 10th; Wm. A. Austin, 7th; Rudolph C. Smyser, 14th; Jos. C. Righter, Jr., 8th; Douglas H. Jacobs, 5th; James E. Abbot, 12th; Jens E. Stedje, 15th; John E. Hemphill, 3d; Consuelo A. Seoon, 3d.

Two buildings containing forty-eight sets quarters, two rooms and bath each, will be allotted for the use of a class, each officer being assigned to one room. It is impracticable to make any provision for the families of student officers at this time.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 17, H.Q.A.

Major Rogers Bernie, O.D., to duty as member of Board of Engineers.

The leave granted Chaplain Jno. A. Randolph, 6th Inf., is further extended one month.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page, A.C., is further extended to include July 29.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 19th Inf., is further extended three months.

Capt. Chas. P. George, 16th Inf., will join company at Fort McPherson.

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf., to join company.

A board of officers will meet at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf.; Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William B. Bonham, 2d Inf., recorder.

2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., to report to Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf., for professional examination only for promotion.

TRANSFER OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are transferred to the unassigned list from companies of Coast Artillery and batteries of Field Artillery, indicated after their names, and are detailed to take a course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and report commandant of school, Aug. 15: 1st Lieuts. Robert H. C. Kelton, 73 Co.; Winfred B. Carr, 29th Batty.; Henry J. Hatch, 46th Co.; James F. Howell, 12th Batty.; John C. Goodfellow, 9th Batty.; Ralph P. Brower, 18th Batty.; John T. Geary, 53d Co.; Morrell M. Mills, 80th Co.; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., 64th Co.; Edward Carpenter, aide-de-camp; Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 30th Co.; Conrad H. Lanza, 23d Batty.; C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., 107th Co.; Harry P. Wilbur, 11th Batty.; Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., 83d Co.; Henry C. Evans, Jr., 44th Co.; Levert Coleman, 17th Batty.; Jesse C. Nicholls, 21st Batty.; Fred H. Gallup, 3d Batty.; Clifton C. Carter, 4th Batty.; Henry B. Clark, 4th Batty.; Francis N. Cook, 28th Batty.; Stanley D. Embrick, 1st Batty.; Gwynn R. Hancock, Russell P. Reeder, 16th Batty.; Robert P. McMillan, 28th Co.; Godwin Ordway, 91st Co.; Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., 60th Co.; Edward Hill, 77th Co.

Following 1st Lieutenants Artillery Corps relieved duty Artillery School, Aug. 1, and assigned as indicated: William F. Stewart, Jr., to 53d Co.; Edward Kimmel, to 39th Co.; Wright Smith, to 113th Co.; J. John P. Procter, Jr., to 76th Co.; Frederick W. Phisterer, to 89th Co.; Peter C. Hains, Jr., to 91st Co.; Percy Q. Bishop; Elmer J. Wallace, to 95th Co.; William F. Hase, to 80th Co.; David McCoach, to 5th Co.; William R. Doores, to 116th Co.; Alfred A. Starbird, to 45th Co.; John W. Kilbreth, Jr., to 7th Batty.; Lieutenant Bishop, report Fort Monroe, for duty.

The following Captains of the Artillery Corps are detailed to take a course of instructions at the School of submarine defense, Fort Totten and report October 15.

John T. Martin, Sidney S. Jordan, Henry D. Todd, Jr., Thos. W. Winston, William C. Davis, Leroy S. Lyon, Tiemann N. Horn, Arthur W. Chase, Samuel A. Kephart, William M. Cruikshank.

The following transfers and assignments are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieutenant Edward A. Stuart, from 20th Co., to 17th Batty.; 1st Lieutenant Charles R. Lawson, from 45th Co., to 11th Batty.; 1st Lieutenant Charles L. J. Frowitter, from 111th Co., to 19th Batty.

1st Lieutenant Edward P. Nones, to 3d Batty.; 1st Lieutenant Augustine McIntyre, from 92d Co., to 1st Batty.; 1st Lieutenant Jairus A. Moore, from 104th Co., to 4th Batty.; 1st Lieutenant George R. Greene, from 65th Co., to 12th Batty.; 1st Lieutenant Charles M. Bunker, from 116th Co., to 23d Batty.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S STATEMENTS DISPUTED.

Certain statements made by Admiral George Dewey to the Senate Committee on the Philippines with reference to the surrender of the city of Manila are vigorously disputed by Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, in a letter published in the Chicago Record-Herald. In the course of his testimony Admiral Dewey stated that as soon as the Spanish vessels were sunk, he anchored his ships in front of Manila and notified the Spanish Governor General that if he fired another shot at the squadron the city would be destroyed. The Governor General replied that he would not fire. "The Governor General," the Admiral continued, "virtually surrendered to me the first day of May, but he did not haul down the Spanish flag, for I would not entertain the idea of taking the city until we had troops enough there to hold it. The Governor General arranged that he would surrender the city to me. I was to make a signal demanding surrender and he would hoist the white flag. I said: 'If we are going to surrender, why must I fire a shot?' He said that his honor commanded that. So that I had to fire and kill a few people. The Spaniards were ready to surrender but that, before doing so, I must engage one of their outlying forts and fire for a while. Then I was to make a signal by international code: 'Do you surrender?' Then they were to hoist the white flag on a certain bastion. I said to the Belgian Consul: 'If the Governor is going to surrender, why go through the form of bombarding?' He said: 'His honor demands it.' And everything was carried out according to the program." When asked as to the contents of a certain letter from General Anderson, Admiral Dewey replied: "I never read that letter. General Anderson did not confer with me. He was quite independent of me. He went his own way, and I did not consult him. I remember saying that if I were he I would not write any letters. I differed from him very much."

General Anderson says with regard to the Admiral's statements:

"Admiral Dewey is quoted as saying in his evidence before the Senate Philippine Committee that when Manila was surrendered it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between him and the Spanish Governor General. In concluding his statement, he said that his views did not coincide with those expressed by General Anderson in a magazine article, and closed his testimony by saying: 'We differed very much from the beginning.'"

"Admiral Dewey is a great naval officer. He did the State great service. Yet I must say, with all deference, that he is mistaken in his statement in relation to the surrender of Manila. So sincere is my regard for the Admiral that I would not make this assertion but for the fact that such statements, when uncontradicted, pass into history."

"Several days before the assault made on the 13th of August, Father McKinnin, the Catholic chaplain of the First California, was permitted to pass our lines and go into Manila. He saw the Archbishop and Governor General, and when he returned he reported that the latter told him he could not surrender without a fight for the honor of Spain. Subsequently General Merritt directed me to draw up the tactical order for the attack, and this was done on the assumption that there would be a bona fide resistance. In the attack and the preceding skirmishes we lost 122 killed and wounded."

"If the city was surrendered as a result of a definite understanding, what was the understanding, and how definite was it? Was it that American soldiers were to be sacrificed for the honor of Spain?"

"The Admiral says we differed very much from the beginning. I hope our countrymen will believe that we differed very much about this. If there ever was such an understanding, I did know it, and the Army did not know it."

"The Admiral is reported to have testified that the Spanish authorities offered to surrender to him the day he destroyed the Spanish squadron. No written proposals have come to light, and the probabilities are

that he was deceived by the misrepresentations of the foreign Consuls, who were endeavoring by all means in their power to prevent a bombardment."

"I now learn for the first time that my correspondence with Aguinaldo was not approved by the Admiral. Permit me to remark that he had no occasion for a correspondence. When he took possession of the Cavite Navy Yard he doubled the wages of several hundred Filipinos working there. That did not require any correspondence. Nor did it require any correspondence to induce Aguinaldo to start his insurrection. It is not difficult to induce men to do what they wish to do."

"I wrote some letters to Aguinaldo which seemed necessary at the time. He had arrested some of our officers for entering the town of Cavite without his permission. He had forbidden his people to supply us with lighters to land our men and materials. We required land transportation, and he hid all the carts. We could buy only fuel and forage from him. Finally he forbade us to land on the sacred soil of Luzon. We did not pay any attention to this last impertinence, but in regard to the other disagreements I thought a correspondence was a justifiable expedient. If, however, I had known as much about him then as everybody seems to know now I might have arrested him then without correspondence."

"Referring now to my original proposition that Admiral Dewey's statement in reference to the surrender of Manila was misleading, I wish to say that no doubt the Admiral and General Merritt both thought that they had made an agreement with the Spanish authorities by which the city could be taken without bloodshed. Yet the fact remains that Captain General Augustin was relieved because he was willing to make such a capitulation, while his successor refused to do so. As to this, both the Admiral and the general commanding must have been misinformed."

"Speaking for the second division of the 8th Army Corps, permit me to say that its attack on the defenses of Manila was not in the nature of an opera bouffe demonstration."

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Admiral Dewey and the Secretary of War have both declined to discuss General Anderson's letter.

SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

The enlisted men at the School of Submarine Defense, comprising the class in electricity, have completed the course of instruction, and on the last day of June were presented with certificates of proficiency by Major Murray, the commandant, representing the school board. In a few well chosen words Major Murray complimented the members of the class upon their military demeanor and general aptitude throughout the course, and the creditable way they passed the final examinations.

The class began work early in January, and with practically nothing to start with save an empty building, they put in the necessary wiring, and installed the machinery as it arrived. Switchboards were constructed, foundations were laid, experimental apparatus constructed, and storage batteries put into serviceable condition.

The close of the term finds the school as well equipped as could be expected, and much credit is due to the efforts of Major C. D. Parkhurst, the instructor, in selecting the most necessary and efficient apparatus, and to his system of instruction, both practical and theoretical.

The graduating class consisted of sixteen members, and they go forth well versed in the duties and responsibilities of electrician sergeants.

W. F. S.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Register for July 1 has been prepared by the Bureau of Navigation and will be issued in about a week's time. The Register is of particular interest this issue because of the great number of retirements and promotions that have occurred since the last issue. The name of William Henry Moody as Secretary of the Navy takes the place of that of John D. Long, and among the chiefs of bureaus the following changes are noted: Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

There are twenty-five rear admirals shown in the Register of whom Rear Admiral George C. Remy is the senior. The following rear admirals are carried by the Register as additional in the grade: Francis J. Higginson, Robley D. Evans, Silas W. Terry, Frank Wildes, Charles E. Clark and Joseph B. Coghlan. There are seventy-three captains, of whom three are additional, one of whom, Francis A. Cook, is the senior, and Harrison G. O. Colby is the junior. Of the 118 commanders six of whom are additional, Leavitt C. Logan is senior and Charles J. Badger is the junior. Saml. W. B. Diehl is the senior and Albert P. Niblack the junior of the 117 lieutenant commanders, of whom five are additional. William Truxton is the senior of the 307 lieutenants. There are seven additional in this grade; Harris Laning is the junior.

Among the ninety-three lieutenants, junior grade, there is only one additional number, held by Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh. Daniel M. Garrison is the senior and Ernest C. Keenan the junior. After the latter follows Lieutenant, junior grade, Robert Platt, who is not in the line of promotion. There are 144 ensigns, of whom John Halligan, Jr., is the senior, and there are 113 vacancies in this grade. The naval cadets are transformed into ensigns 125 in the grade.

The senior officers in the various staff grades are as follows: Medical directors (15)—Capt. George F. Winslow; medical inspectors (15)—Comdr. James R. Waggener; surgeons (56)—Lieut. Comdr. David O. Lewis and Lieut. L. W. Curtis; passed assistant surgeons (58)—Lieut. Sheldon G. Evans and Lieut. Washington B. Grove, j.g.; asst. surgeons (52) of whom Henry E. Odell is the senior. Pay corps: Pay directors (13)—Albert S. Kenny; pay inspectors (14)—Comdr. Lawrence G. Foggs; paymasters (40)—Lieut. Comdr. M. C. McDonald and Lieut. John Q. Lovell; passed assistant paymasters (30)—Lieut. David Potter, j.g.; assistant paymasters (36)—Lieut. Arthur H. Cathcart, j.g., and Ensign William B. Rogers. There are twenty-one chaplains in the Navy out of a total of twenty-four allowed by law; twenty naval constructors, of whom Capt. John F. Hanson is the senior and Lieut. Richard M. Watt, the junior; twenty assistant naval constructors, of whom Lieut. John D. Beuret is the senior, and twenty-one civil engineers.

The great innovation in the Navy Register of this year is the fact that it shows all of the retired officers employed on active duty. There are five rear admirals, one captain, three commanders, three lieutenant-commanders, fifteen lieutenants, four ensigns, one medical inspector, two surgeons, one pay director, three pay inspectors, one paymaster, two chief engineers, one passed assistant engineer, one assistant engineer, one civil engineer, one naval constructor, five chief boatswains, seven boatswains, three

chief gunners, four gunners, two chief carpenters, two carpenters, two chief sailmakers, four sailmakers, one pharmacist and three mates, who are on the retired list, but are employed on active duty.

The commandant of the Marine Corps is shown this year in the Register as holding the rank of major-general.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An unusual assignment has recently been made by the Navy Department in ordering Midshipman K. B. Crittenden, U.S.N., to duty on board the U.S.S. Michigan. Usually the sea duties of the graduating class from Annapolis are performed on salt water, but an exception has been made in this case.

The Princeton, Comdr. James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., commanding, has arrived at Sandakan, Borneo, from Cavite. Considerable interest attaches to the government of the island of Borneo on account of its resemblance to that required for our insular possessions in the Philippines.

The U.S.S. Abarenda has sailed from Pago-Pago, Island of Tutuila, Samoa, for Montevideo, and will eventually "fetch up" at the Norfolk Navy Yard. There being no occasion for haste in the voyage it is not probable that the Abarenda will arrive at her port of destination before some time in September next. It is understood that the vessel will be placed out of commission and be thoroughly overhauled before taking up a fresh commission. The Abarenda is a steel vessel, built in 1892 at Newcastle, England, by the Edwards Shipbuilding Company, and has the following dimensions: Length, 314 feet; beam, 42 feet; mean draft, 22.5 feet; displacement, 4,670 tons; cargo capacity, 3,843 tons of coal, besides a bunker capacity of 827 tons. In common with all of the naval colliers the Abarenda is provided with a battery sufficient for self-protection, and carries a complement of nine officers and sixty enlisted men. This vessel was first commissioned for service in the United States Navy May 20, 1898, has a sea speed of 9.5 knots an hour, and bears the same name as before her purchase by the Navy Department. The Government paid \$175,000 for the Abarenda.

The U.S. flagship Philadelphia has sailed from Panama en route for Pichilingue, where the Department has a coaling station, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., without delay after touching at the coal depot. At last reports the condition of the Philadelphia was good and the health of officers and men excellent. Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., is in command of the Philadelphia.

Active preparations for commissioning the Montgomery for sea service are under way at the New York Navy Yard, and the officers destined for this fine vessel are being detailed for duty. Asst. Paymaster J. R. Sanford, U.S.N., will be in charge of the pay department. The destination of this vessel has not been decided upon, but it is generally understood that she will go to "furrin parts" as soon as her outfit of officers, men and stores has been completed and shaken down into satisfactory shape. The other ships of this class, the Detroit and the Marblehead have done their share of cruising and are regarded as among the most efficient ships under the colors.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just issued the regularly quarterly assessment required to be levied by Section 1, Article X of the by-laws, together with an extra assessment of two deaths, from No. 230 to 235, inclusive. The total amount paid to beneficiaries to the first of the current month is \$807,350.91. The number of members in good standing on the roll at the same date was 805, paying an assessment of \$3,073.72. The following deaths have occurred since the last quarterly call of April 1, last: Med. Director Delavan Bloodgood, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee, Civil Engr. Christopher C. Wolcott, Chief Engr. Francis C. Dade, Lieut. Samuel Seabury, 1st Lieut. Olof H. Rask, U.S.M.C., Chaplain Alfred L. Royce, Boatswain Xavier Perrimond, Gunner William E. Webber. The address of the association is Room 100 1/2 Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N. is the secretary-treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

In the case of J. E. Mathews, late naval cadet, U.S.N., the Auditor claims that when the name of a person has been erroneously omitted from the official list for the payment of prize money or bounty, it is not within the power of the Executive Department to correct an error in the list after payment has been commenced. In overruling the Auditor the Comptroller holds that whenever a claimant establishes his right to bounty money, it should be allowed him, notwithstanding his name may not have been included in the list of those entitled thereto, and partial payments have been made, and that all further payments should be made by taking the name of each claimant into account. Mr. Mathews, having established his claim, is entitled to bounty money for having participated in the engagement of Nipe Bay.

Rear Admiral Bowles, U.S.N., has recommended that the contract price on vessels built for the Navy be divided into and paid in fifty equal instalments, and that the Government shall retain the last three or about six per cent. which shall be delivered to contractor when the vessel is accepted.

Town Topics says: The battleship Indiana out into (Newport) harbor for a few days, having on board one of the cadet classes from Annapolis. The lads idled about the town with an obvious air of neglect. Not a single entertainment nor reception was provided for them, not even by any of the naval stations, and they left Monday, northward, more convinced than ever that gold braid and brass buttons cut absolutely no figure with the brilliant butterflies who flutter in the palaces on the Newport cliffs.

Secretary Palmer, of the New York Board of Education, received a cablegram from Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., of the schoolship St. Mary's, on July 12, stating that the vessel had arrived at Southampton and that all on board are well.

The following is the schedule for the Navy War College, Newport, R.I., for week ending July 19, 1902: Monday, Committee 1, main problem; Committee 2, tactical game; Committee 3, duel game; Committee 4, battle problem. Conference on signals. Tuesday, Committee 1, duel game; Committees 2 and 4, strategic situation; Committee 3, main problem. Conference on tactics. Wednesday, Committee 1, battle problem; Committee 2, duel game; Committee 3, tactical game; Committee 4, main problem. "Naval Tactics." Rear Admiral Luce. Thursday, Committee 1 and 3, main problem; Committee 2, battle problem; Committee 4, tactical game. "Strategy." Rear Admiral Luce. Friday, Committee 1, tactical game; Committee 2, main problem; Committee 3, battle problem; Committee 4, duel game. "Naval administration." Rear Admiral Luce. Saturday, strategic situation.

The Arctic exploring steamer Winward, after taking on supplies at Jersey City, N.J., sailed for the Arctic seas on July 15. She will make one stop at Sydney, Cape Breton, and there the ballast will be taken from her

hold and will be replaced by coal. Mrs. Peary, wife of Lieut. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., will also go on board the vessel at Cape Breton, hoping to join her husband at Cape Sabine, on the west shore of frozen Grinnell Land, and to bring him home.

Secretary Moody has instructed Rear Admiral Wildes, the ranking officer at the present time in Philippine waters, to place the captured gunboats Arayat, Basco, Calamianes, Mariveles, Panny and Paragua, out of commission and to have them laid up at Cavite. The services of these small vessels has been of the greatest value during the military occupancy of the islands, but with the advent of official peace their employment is no longer regarded as necessary. This action on the part of the Secretary is in line with the policy indicated several months ago in the JOURNAL. The laying up of these vessels will enable the commander-in-chief to supply some other vessels with an increase in their working force, and add to the general efficiency of these vessels. Orders have also gone to Manila to send the naval supply ship Arethusa, now at Cavite, to the New York Navy Yard for repairs and overhauling.

The Bureau of Navigation on July 14 received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European Station, stating that his flagship, the Illinois, while steaming into the harbor of Christiania, Norway, went aground and injured her bottom. Admiral Crowninshield cables that the engines were reversed in sufficient time to bring the ship into clear water again and that, as far as can be ascertained, the injuries are not of a serious nature. The Illinois has gone to Sheerness, England, to be placed in dry dock and Admiral Crowninshield has transferred his flag to the Chicago. A court of inquiry has been appointed by Admiral Crowninshield to determine the responsibility for the grounding.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has returned to Washington from his trip abroad and resumed his duties at the Navy Department. Admiral O'Neil went abroad to attend the Naval Ordnance and Architectural Congress at Dusseldorf. During his absence, however, he inspected some of the big gun and armor factories in France, Germany and England.

A team from the U.S. Marine Corps is to take part in the annual rifle competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., and arrangements have already been made for its preliminary practice there.

The anxiety as to the whereabouts of the U.S. training ship Mohican is dispelled by the announcement that she arrived at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, on June 28, out of fuel and short of provisions. The Mohican left Yokohama thirty-nine days before, bound for Honolulu, but encountered head winds which blew her out of her course, and she missed her destination by about 2,000 miles. Her experience calls in question the wisdom of using out-of-date wooden ships in training sailors for modern warships. Sound policy would seem to require that sailors for the national fleet should receive their training on modern vessels, fitted with modern equipment such as they will have to manipulate in time of war. The Mohican is a back number—vintage of 1873—and her place in the training service should be given to a vessel better adapted to naval requirements.

In the current number of a naval annual, edited anonymously by the German Navy Department, an interesting comparison is made of the latest German and American types of naval ordnance, the writer acknowledging that the superiority is with the Americans. With reference to the armament of American battleships, however, the annual is in some doubt, adding that "it is questionable whether, apart from the difficulty of directing the fire of such a great number of guns, they do not hinder each other and neutralize their superior ballistic effect." As to whether Germany should follow the United States and England in the construction of 17,000-ton battleships, the annual sides with Captain Mahan in the view that sound policy aims to secure the greatest efficiency of the fleet as a whole rather than of individual vessels, and that therefore it is wiser to build many medium-sized, easily maneuvered ships than a few of enormous size and cost. And, finally, it is pointed out that, while other navies are making a great increase in the number of their vessels of large displacement, Germany should hold fast to the policy of building smaller ships but many of them.

The question of rank between Admirals Taylor and Bradford has been settled by the Secretary of the Navy, who approves the decision of Judge Advocate General Lemly, who decided that Admiral Taylor is entitled to the honor of sitting next to Admiral Dewey at the meetings of the General Board. It is held that Bradford's rank as Rear Admiral dates from his second appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, while Taylor's rank as Rear Admiral dates from his actual commissioning in that grade ten months before the date of Bradford's commission. The substance of Secretary Moody's ruling is that an officer of lower grade who becomes a Rear Admiral temporarily, by virtue of appointment as a bureau chief, loses that rank when his bureau commission expires, and, even if immediately reappointed, must take rank and order of precedence from the date of such reappointment.

The U.S.S. Dixie has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, New York, and most of her officers have been ordered to the Panther, which is preparing for commission at the same place.

In the 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia, Boatswain's Mate Hamilton has been elected ensign in the 4th division. The U.S.S. Alleen, the practice vessel of the battalion, will leave at 3 P.M. Saturday, July 19, for a trip up the Sound, returning on the evening of July 20.

At the request of the Secrsdrlduetainetainshrdluu At the request of Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, 270 acres of additional land adjoining the site of the Norfolk Navy Yard will be condemned by the Government. The Navy Department was authorized to acquire title to this land by the last naval appropriation bill, but no appropriation will be made until the exact cost is ascertained.

There is considerable indignation in naval militia circles over an attempt on the part of certain people on the staff of the Governor of Illinois to use the naval militia as a kind of reform school for the wayward boys of Chicago. Six of them were taken from one of the reform schools and transferred to the U.S.S. Dorothea, a ship that has been placed at Chicago for the use of the naval militia, where they were to be given an opportunity to improve themselves, and then the projectors of the enterprise hoped to have the boys placed in the U.S. Navy. As the requirements of the Navy call for a certificate of moral character, before the recruit is enlisted, they will hardly be accepted by the Navy. The officers of the naval militia will protest vigorously against keeping the boys on the Dorothea, and it is expected that they will be returned to the house of correction in short order.

As the result of being run into by the steamer M. B. Grover at Erie, Pa., July 15, the U.S.S. Michigan has

sustained damages estimated at \$10,000. The Grover crashed into the Michigan which lay at her dock, carrying her from her moorings, her whole side being badly scraped and her bowsprit and all her forward bulwarks were carried away. Two six-pound rifles near the stern were bent and probably ruined, it is reported. The Michigan was able to get back to the dock under her own steam. The Michigan was to take aboard the members of the commission appointed by Congress to select a site for a naval training station on the Lakes, but now other arrangements for transportation will have to be made.

An electric traveling crane is to be built at the navy yard, New York, at a cost of \$90,000. The general specifications are to be completed by Aug. 1.

On her builder's trial trip, off the Capes of Delaware, July 17, the new battleship Maine, it is reported, broke all records in her class in the U.S. Navy. For 30 minutes she is credited with making 19.95 knots, and 18.20 knots for the entire run. The Maine's principal test, however, was for the run of thirty knots, which the ship made in one hour and thirty-eight minutes, an average of 18.8 knots per hour. This was done with no straining of the engines, and the ship ran remarkably smoothly throughout. The weather was ideal for the trial, the sea being calm and a light northwest wind blowing. Her bottom was foul, and Messrs. Cramp and Sons, her builders, are confident that on her official trial, when put in condition, the vessel will add to her splendid record.

Capt. William W. Reisinger, U.S.N., who entered the Service April 21, 1862, and is known as an officer of energy and ability, died at sea on the U.S.S. Philadelphia, about 143 miles south of Magdalena, Mex., on July 10, of Panama fever. The Philadelphia was in command of Captain Reisinger, who had been ill with the fever for some time, but performed his duties until June 28 last, when Lieut. Comdr. Charles Laird assumed active command. There being no facilities on the Philadelphia for preserving the body, the vessel was headed for Magdalena, where the remains were interred. The Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 17.

Instructions have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Wildes, the ranking officer at present in Philippine waters, directing him to place several of the smaller gunboats out of commission and to order home to this country the Luzon. The action of the Navy Department is the first step looking to a very material reduction in the naval forces in Philippine waters. For the present no changes will be made in the flag officers on the Asiatic Station, but it is understood that Rear Admiral Evans will then be given supreme command of the Asiatic Station.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks the Secretary of the Navy has decided to let the big dry dock purchased from Spain to remain at Havana until the question of coaling stations in Cuba is finally decided. At that time the Department will decide whether or not it will be advisable to bring the dock to this country to let it remain permanently in Cuban waters. The project of sending it to the Philippines has been finally abandoned.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.
Address of Squadron, Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.

KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. J. N. Hemphill. At Gardiners Bay, L.I., N.Y. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd. (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Southampton, England.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Gardiners Bay, N.Y.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Gardiners Bay, L.I., N.Y.
MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At La Guayra, Ven. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At Stony Point, N. Y. Address New York, N.Y.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Christiania, Norway.
ALBANY, Capt. J. E. Craig. At Christiania, Norway.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Christiania, Norway.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Blerout.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Christiania, Norway.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City. Postage five cents.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Capt. E. S. Pendleton. At St. Catherine's Island.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN, (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Commander C. Laird. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., July 17.
WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama, Japan.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Chefoo, China.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Pollok, P. I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Cavite, P. I.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart. At Uraga, Japan.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cebu, P. I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.

GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Chingkiang, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Cavite, P. I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN, (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, China. Address of vessel should be always care of Post office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Seifridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.
SATTOM (Comdr. merchant officers and crew.) At Cavite, P. I.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Chefoo, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Cavite, P. I.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Pollok, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. J. E. Walker. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.
BASCO, Midshipman James H. Comfort. At Cebu.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. P. L. Olmstead. At Miabun, P. I.
MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.
PANAY, Lieut. F. P. Baldwin. At Cebu, P. I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Cavite, P. I.
QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Zamboanga, P. I.
SAMAN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.
URDANETA, Midshipman Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ABARENDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Left Montevideo, July 10, en route to Norfolk, Va., to touch at St. Thomas, D.W.I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. Itinerary is as follows: At Colombo, Ceylon; leave July 21 and arrive Singapore July 27; leave July 28 and arrive Manila Aug. 2. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. At York. Address care of Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address care of Navy Yard.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At New York. Address there.
IKUQUOIS, Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address mail station D, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Navy Yard, New York.
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Navy Yard, New York.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At David, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At Boston, Mass.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.
YANTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address care Postmaster San Francisco. At San Diego; leave July 17 for cruise and return to San Diego July 24; leave Aug. 1 and arrive San Pedro Aug. 6; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Santa Barbara Aug. 9; leave Aug. 11 and arrive Santa Cruz Aug. 12; leave Aug. 15 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.
ALLIANCE, Capt. S. P. Comly. At Queenstown, Ireland. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. To cruise with cadets. Itinerary of the cruise is as follows, arrive Orient Point July 18, and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 2 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22, and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care of Postmaster, New Bedford, Mass.
DIXIE, At Brooklyn Navy Yard. Address there. To go out of commission.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Helmer. At Rockport, Mass. Address there. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: To arrive at Portland, Me., July 31; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Halifax Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Provincetown Sept. 8; leave Sept. 15 and arrive Yorktown Sept. 25; leave Oct. 15 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., same day. For address, follow itinerary.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Gardiners Bay, L.I., N.Y. Address New London, Conn.
INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Cruising with Naval Cadets. At New London, leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 23; leave July 28 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address New London, Conn.
LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Lamberts Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.
MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive Honolulu June 24, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. *Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is itinerary of summer cruise: At Plymouth, leave July 23; arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all

small cable U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.
PENSACOLA. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Cal.
PRAIRIE. Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Gardiners Bay, New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
PURITAN. Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
TERROR. Monitor. At Annapolis Md.
TOPEKA. Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Curacao, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. E. D. Taussig. The itinerary of summer cruise follows: Southampton, Eng., leave Southampton July 22; arrive Havre, France, July 23, leave Havre Aug. 2; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 9; leave Gibraltar Aug. 10; Tangiers Aug. 10, leave Tangiers Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal Aug. 20; arrive Marblehead Oct. 2. Letters for the ship should be addressed up to August 10, care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European Countries, 5 cents per half ounce.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: arrive Southampton, Eng., July 21, sail from Southampton for Havre, France August 1st, arrive Havre August 2d., sail from Havre for Lisbon Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon Aug. 18, sail from Lisbon for Madeira Aug. 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 28; sail from Madeira Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail address to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar square, London, England, until Aug. 20; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave Aug. 11, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles, Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA. Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION. Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station).
FRANKLIN. Capt. G. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE. Capt. F. W. Dickens. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC. Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS. Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
SANTEE. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
WABASH. Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
WASP. Ensign W. B. Wells. At Norfolk, Va.
FLOTILLA OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS. In Charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.
DECATUR. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, en route to Newport.
HAGLEY. Lieut. S. E. Moses, en route to Newport.
BARNEY. Lieut. G. C. Davison. At New London, Ct.
BIDDLE. Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At Norfolk.
SHURICK. Lieut. D. W. Knox, en route to Newport.
STOCKTON. Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. En route to Newport.
THORNTON. Ensign S. B. Thomas, en route to Newport, en route to Newport.
TALBOT. Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.
TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA. Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, BAILEY, PORTER, SOMERS, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX. At Port Said. Left New York June 27 for Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
ALEXANDER. At Baltimore, Md. Address Norfolk, Va.
BRUTUS. Left Montevideo, July 28, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.
CAESAR. Left Malta June 28 for Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.
HANNIBAL. At Frenchmans Bay, Me. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEBANON. At New London, Ct.
LEONIDAS. At Norfolk. Address there.
NERO. Left Montevideo July 3 for San Juan, P.R. Hold mail.
STERLING. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G.O. 96, JULY 9, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Upon the receipt of this order, commanding officers of vessels of the third and fourth rates will assign the pay officer of the vessel, in addition to his other duties, a station at quarters as an assistant to the officer in charge of the powder division, except in cases where the pay officer is the senior of the two, and unless, in the commanding officer's judgment, such assignment would be inadvisable. Pay officers so assigned shall be afforded every assistance and opportunity to learn and become familiar with their duties in the powder division, as provided in Article 633, Navy Regulations, for other junior officers of division. Commanding officers will observe their progress, and shall report by April 1, 1903, to the Bureau of Navigation, their views, after trial, as to the advantages and disadvantages of assigning these duties to pay officers, the value of their services as powder division officers, what instruction and what length of time would be generally necessary for the acquirement of requisite familiarity with the duties to be performed. Nothing in this order is to be considered as relieving any of the officers now charged with the execution of the requirements of G. O. No. 60, for the care, preservation, and inspection of smokeless powder, from any part of their responsibility for the same.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

BRAVERLY REWARDED.

G.O. 93, JULY 7, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the specific recommendations of Commander Ward, the commanding officer of the Yorktown, approved by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Navy, Force on Asiatic Station, and by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Navy Department has written a commendatory letter to Joseph Samuel Meagher, ordinary seaman, for his meritorious conduct in connection with the rescue of W. Wisniewski, machinist, second-class, from drowning; awarded a medal of honor to Joseph Quick, coxswain, for his courageous conduct in connection with that incident, and recommend Ensign Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., to the Secretary of the Treasury for a silver life-saving medal for his conduct on the same occasion.

Describing the incident which occurred on April 27 last, about 3 P.M., Commander Ward says: The gauge glass of the steam launch boiler of the Yorktown blew out. The launch was secured astern at the time, owing to bad weather, choppy cross sea, with stiff puffs and rain squall from the northeast.

The machinist of the launch, W. Wisniewski, machinist,

second-class, was cut in the face by the glass and forced overboard to escape being scalded. He was unable to swim and J. S. Meagher, ordinary seaman, jumped after him and supported him for a short time, followed by Joseph Quick, coxswain, who towed over a buoy thrown from the ship and sustained the drowning man until his own strength gave out. In the meanwhile Ensign J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., had jumped overboard from the ship with J. E. Barrett, ordinary seaman, with a second buoy which was given to Quick, while Ensign Taussig supported Wisniewski until the arrival of boats, the whole party having drifted rapidly to leeward in the strong wind and current. When matters were at their worst C. R. Green, coal passer, also jumped overboard to assist, but his services were not required.

The machinist was brought on board unconscious, but has since recovered. In my opinion he owes his life to the prompt and courageous efforts of Coxswain Joseph Quick, Ensign J. K. Taussig, and Ordinary Seaman Joseph Samuel Meagher.

Two boats were promptly lowered from the Yorktown by order of Ensign F. J. Horne, U.S.N., under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. W. R. A. Rooney, U.S.N., and the whole emergency was met with a seaman-like absence of noise and confusion which has already attracted my attention on other occasions since my recent appointment to this command.

The flagship Yorktown promptly sent two steam launches and medical assistance almost as soon as our own boats had reached the party in the water.

The steam launch having nobody left on board after the above-mentioned men of her crew had jumped overboard, Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, U.S.N., who was on the poop, went down immediately into the launch and hauled the fires to prevent injury to the boiler.

G.O. 92, JULY 2, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
 Amends the following articles in the Navy Regulations of 1900: 275, 339, 436, 600, 746, 850, 863, 864, 964, 1242, 1278, 1288, 1289, 1292, 1341, 1359, 1376, 1395, 1438, 1444, 1472, 1496, 1507, 1564, 1576, and 1668.

G.O. 94, JULY 8, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
 The Department publishes for the guidance of the service the information that the Naval Appropriation Bill, approved July 1, 1902, for the fiscal year 1903, provides for outlays at forty-five dollars each, for naval apprentices, hospital apprentices, landmen under training for seaman, and all other enlisted men of the Navy, on first enlistment.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 11.—Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 21.
 Asst. Paym. J. R. Sanford, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.; report to Commandant, July 15, for duty in connection with fitting out Montgomery, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. F. G. Pyne, detached Naval Station, Guam, upon reporting of relief; report Commander in Chief, Asiatic Station, for such duty as he may assign.

Surg. J. F. Urie, detached Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C., July 17; report same day to Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for duty as Assistant to Chief of that Bureau.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, detached duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to Lancaster.

Major Gen. C. Heywood, appointed major general, Commandant of the Marine Corps, from July 1, 1902.

Gun. G. D. Johnstone, detached Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., July 15, to New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y., for temporary duty to take charge of torpedoes.

Pay Ck. C. L. Carter, appointed July 8, 1902, for duty at Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.

JULY 12.—Passed Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., July 19, etc.; to Supply, July 21.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, detached Naval Laboratory, New York, N.Y., etc., July 15, to Montgomery.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to duty with torpedo boat, Botilla.

Rear Admiral J. Stirling, commissioned from June 8, 1902.

Capt. E. H. Green, commissioned from June 14, 1902.

Capt. A. Dunlap, commissioned from June 8, 1902.

Capt. J. V. B. Bleeker, commissioned from June 3, 1902.

Capt. J. A. B. Smith, Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, and Comdr. T. B. Howard, commissioned from June 8, 1902.

Comdr. C. J. Badger, commissioned from June 18, 1902.

Comdr. W. C. Cowles, commissioned from June 14, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, commissioned from June 18, 1902.

Lieut. E. H. DeLany, commissioned from June 3, 1902.

Lieut. H. Laning, commissioned from June 18, 1902.

Lieut. C. K. Mallory and Lieut. F. H. Brumby, commissioned from June 3, 1902.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. Williams, Lieut. (junior grade) W. McDowell, Lieut. (junior grade) R. W. Henderson and Lieut. (junior grade) W. H. Reynolds, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Creel, appointed from July 1, 1902.

Paym. Ck. C. A. O'Neill, appointed July 11, 1902, for duty in connection with the gunboats of the Asiatic Station.

JULY 13.—Sunday.

JULY 14.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Sharp, detached Hartford, to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for duty as he may assign.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, report to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty in the Library and War Records Office.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Aspen, Colo., and report to Lieut. J. P. Morton, July 25, for duty in connection with recruiting.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, detached duty in connection with recruiting, July 25, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 15.—War. Mach. C. Hammond, detached Pensacola; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty on the Oregon.

War. Mach. O. Bragonier, detached Oregon; proceed home one month's leave.

Ensign F. L. Pinney, to New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y., for temporary duty in connection with submarine torpedo boats building by the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Parker, detached Dixie when out of commission; report to Commandant Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty as executive officer of the Panther.

Lieut. E. H. Durell, Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, Lieut. C. S. Rookwater, Ensign T. L. Johnson, Surg. G. B. Wilson, Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, Asst. Paym. C. W. Ellison, Chap. Joseph F. MacGrail, Btm. C. H. Bullock, Act. Btm. G. Freudendorf, Gun. Wm. Zeitler, Act. Gun. H. A. Nevins, Act. Carp. R. H. Neville, War. Mach. C. R. Johnson, War. Mach. J. E. Venable, Paym. Ck. O. I. Hancock, detached Dixie when out of commission; report to the Commandant, New York, for duty on the Panther.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Hoyt, detached Wabash; report to commandant, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., for duty at Naval Hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, detached Naval Academy; report to commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with fitting out Marcellus, and senior engineer officer of the Marcellus when placed in commission.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop, detached Dolphin; report commandant, New York, for duty on the Olympia.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached Olympia; report to commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty on the Dolphin.

Act. War. Mach. G. H. Paul, to the Kearsarge, July 25, 1902.

Paym. Ck. D. F. Kronacher, drowned at Ocean View, July 12, 1902.

JULY 16.—Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, detached Naval War College; to command the Newport and charge class of petty officers.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hughes, to the United States training ship Pensacola.

Lieut. V. Blue, to command the Hist.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre, detached Michigan; to Hist.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Pay Insp. S. Rand, to duty in connection with fitting out of Culgoa and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), from May 20, 1901.

Btm. W. Juraschka, warranted from the 11th day of 1901, on the Hartford.

Carp. F. W. Witte, warranted from the 3d day of April, April, 1901, on the Massachusetts.

Paym. Ck. R. A. Ashton, appointed for duty on board the Montgomery.

JULY 17.—Rear Admiral Y. Stirling, detached Naval station, San Juan, P.R., Aug. 15, and to Puget Sound as commandant of yard.

Lieut. M. Johnston, detached on relief from Dolphin, and station, San Juan, P.R., Aug. 15 and to Puget Sound as commandant of yard.

Capt. W. T. Burwell, detailed on relief from duty as commandant, navy yard, Puget Sound, and to command the Oregon.

Capt. J. G. Eaton, detached on relief from command of the Oregon and wait orders.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, to Dolphin as executive officer.

Lieut. M. Johnston, detached on relief from Dolphin, and to the Columbia.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, detached Franklin and to command the Restless.

Ensign W. B. Wells, detached command of Wasp, when out of commission and to the Constellation.

Ensign H. J. Elson, resignation accepted to take effect from Sept. 1, until which date he is granted leave.

Bostn. Wm. Brooks, detached Wasp, when out of commission and to the Franklin.

Bostn. D. J. O'Connell, detached Wasp, when out of commission, and to the Franklin.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 10.—1st Lieut. F. E. Evans detached Panther when guard is reduced to a sergeant's guard, to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

JULY 11.—1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

JULY 12.—First Lieut. F. E. Evans, orders of July 10 revoked; upon reduction of Marine Guard and transfer of men to Marine Barracks, New York, N. Y., detached from Panther to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.

Colonel F. H. Harrington granted five days' extension of present leave.

1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, for duty as judge advocate, and 2d Lieut. F. Udell, for duty as member, to report at 10 A. M. the 14th inst. to Captain G. A. Bicknell, U. S.N., president of a general court-martial at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JULY 14.—Colonel P. C. Pope granted leave of absence from Aug. 5 to 31 inclusive.

Capt. A. T. Marix, for duty as judge advocate, and 2d Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, for duty as member, to report to Commander F. H. Delano, U.S.N., president of a G.C.M., League Island, Pa.

JULY 16.—1st Lieut. J. G. Muir, as judge advocate and 2d Lieut. P. M. Rixey, as member, to report to Commander Thos. B. Howard, U.S.N., president of a general court-martial at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Chas. S. Hatch granted leave of absence for one month from July 17.

Major George Richards, Asst. Paymaster and Acting Asst. Quartermaster, to proceed to Mare Island when necessary to make arrangements for the movement of Captain P. M. Bannan's battalion east.

Colonel G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, granted leave of absence from July 17 to 30 inclusive.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 10.—1st Lieut. P. H. Brereton, directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on inspection duty.

2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, Jr., directed to report at the Department.

1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor, granted thirty days' leave.

JULY 12.—The commanding officer of the Algonquin, directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., with his command, for the purpose of fitting out for duty in the waters of Porto Rico.

1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, to the McCulloch temporarily.

1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Zastrow to the McCulloch, temporarily.

3d Lieut. P. C. Prince and 2d Asst. Engr. J. D. Newton, directed to report at the Department for examination by retiring board.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to Richmond, Va., to witness dock trial of the Tuscarora.

JULY 14.—Constructor J. W. Lee, directed to report at the Department.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, directed to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on inspection duty.

2d Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler to the Windom temporarily, and on the arrival of the Algonquin at Baltimore, to join that vessel.

JULY 15.—Capt. T. D. Walker, President, Capt. J. W. Howison, Chief Engr., C. A. McAllister, Asst. Surg., L. L. Williams, M.H.S., Asst. Surg., R. M. Woodward, M.H.S., and 2d Lieut. B. H. Camden, Recorder, appointed a retiring board, to convene at the Treasury Department on the 21st instant.

Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report to the president

2d Lieut. W. W. Joyney, directed to assume command of the Hudson temporarily.

JULY 16.—Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, detached from the Morris, and granted leave of absence for thirty days.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to New York city on inspection duty.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BLFORD.—Arrived at Manila July 4.

CROOK.—Arrived Manila, P.I., May 20.

DIX.—Sailed from Seattle, June 28, for Manila.

EGBERT.—Arrived San Francisco March 27.

GRANT.—Arrived at San Francisco, April 27.

HANCOCK.—Arrived at San Francisco June 20.

INGALLS.—Arrived at Manila, Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK.—Sailed from San Francisco July 1 for Manila.

LAWTON.—Sailed from Aparri, P.I., July 11 for San Francisco.

LOGAN.—Arrived at San Francisco July 8.

MCLELLAN.—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE.—Arrived at Manila, July 16.

RELIEF.—At Manila, P.I.

ROSEBANK.—Sold.

SEADWICK.—Sold.

SEWARD.—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN.—Sailed from Manila June 22 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN.—Sailed from San Francisco, July 16 for Manila.

SUMNER.—Sailed from Manila June 25 for San Francisco.

THOMAS.—Sailed from Manila, July 6 for San Francisco.

WARRICK.—Sailed from Seattle July 8 for Alaskan points.

WRIGHT.—At Manila.

PORT ISABELA.

Port Isabela, P.I., May 31, 1902.

In such an out of the way place as this when something really happens, it is either an earthquake, a tidal wave, or a massacre, and up to now none such, to speak of, has come under my observation. There was a fight at Patapatcan, and several other places around Lakes Lanao and Dapao. The troops started from Malabang and gradually worked up toward the "Lake Moro country." At present Capt. J. J. Morrow, C.E., and his force are building a military road up to the point of attack which they expect to complete in a month or two.

The Moros are very thickly settled in this lake region, some hundreds of thousands. They have constructed forts at Bayon, Butic and Patapatcan. Lake Lanao, I should say, is about seventeen miles by ten miles, and Lake Dapao is about eight by six. Around the shores of both are innumerable Moro villages. It is a high country, the lakes being some two thousand feet above sea level. Captain Hutton, (27th Infantry, U.S.A.) after the fight was ordered back to Zamboanga (from Bayon), by a circuitous trail, and ultimately arrived at Malabang on the coast, after numerous and severe hardships. The object of his return was to strengthen the depleted post at Zamboanga, where so many Army ladies are resident, awaiting their friends and relatives at the front. Major Escourt Sawyer has his hands full with the situation, and hopes for better days; he is the sole representative of the Q.M.D., his assistant having been snatched away summarily, not long since.

We have mosquitoes all the year around in the Philippines, and they are an improvement on our own. They are not as large but they circulate more freely, and bite ten times as often; that is to say, a Filipino mosquito is equal to ten Jersey birds. He's slow, as all tropical animals are. He only appears after night-fall. We practically have no twilight in the tropics, but we know that night approacheth by the coming of the bugs. So most of the new arrivals from the States dread the setting of Old Sol. If the enlisted man did not have his "tuba" soaked in the million varieties of Philippine bugs, thus giving a respite occasionally on the sick list, he might worry himself to death. As it is, the tuba makes him forget his troubles of a minor sort in wrapping him up in bodily pain as an aftereffect. The native takes to "dope", and there are licensed opium joints for his recreation even within some of the prominent seacoast towns occupied by our people, but the American can not as yet suffer himself to experiment in that thoroughly Eastern custom.

The natives here are not of the fighting breed of Filipino, and it is said the place has been a refuge for deserters from the insurrecto ranks, consequently they are not over esteemed by the American occupants, and their habits and morals are questionable. There is a great deal of feeling between the Filipinos and Chinese. Only Wednesday last our Chinese cook (Ah Shang) was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of the Filipino boys employed by the marine officers as a mess attendant.

A thriving hotel has recently been opened by the former steward of the Army and Navy Club here. A number of Army and Navy families have secured apartments there and say it is quite as comfortable as any hotel in Manila. The climate here beats that of Manila so there is no reason why this station should not be the station of the Philippines.

FORT ST. PHILIP.

Fort St. Philip, La., July 11, 1902.

On June 3 the 4th Company, Coast Art., arrived here from Jackson Barracks for the annual target practice with Capt. Willard D. Newbill in command, accompanied by Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.G., and Lieut. Edward P. Nones. The scores made by the 4th company were the best in the history of this fort. The 91st Company, Coast Art., succeeded the 4th on June 15, and also made some very good scores. They left for Jackson Barracks on June 28. The fort is now garrisoned by detachments from the 4th and 91st companies, under command of Lieut. Guy E. Manning, ably assisted by Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C. Lieutenant Wilhoit has been at Fort Barancas, Fla., for several days taking his examination for promotion. Dr. O. H. Buford, surgeon, has come back from a short leave of absence spent in Mississippi.

There was a good deal of excitement on the morning of July 9: a fire broke out in the Engineers' store house at the end of the wharf. The department, under the command of Lieutenant Manning, chief fire marshal, quickly put out the flames with small loss.

Fort St. Philip never looked nicer than it does at present and is really a delightful place to live in, with one exception, namely the mosquitoes. The climate is fine; in the sun it is very warm but there is a fine breeze off the Gulf day and night.

A baseball team has been organized by Lieut. Guy E. Manning and the men are practicing hard, and from the showing made already, the team will be the champions of this section of the country.

Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, formerly of this post, is now acting adjutant at Jackson Barracks. He spent last Sunday at the quarantine station, as guest of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., July 10, 1902.

The Army transport Logan reached port Tuesday afternoon, July 8, from Manila via Nagasaki. On board were 516 men of the 5th Infantry, 378 of the 7th, 644 of the 16th, 65 discharged soldiers, 72 sick, 8 insane, 27 prisoners, and a large number of saloon passengers. Nearly all the troops on the Logan have seen long and hard service in the islands and were given a hearty welcome by their comrades in the garrison. The members of the 7th Infantry were met at the dock by Col. C. A. Coolidge, the battalion which is in camp here, and the band, who escorted them to their camp. Among the ladies returning with their husbands on the Logan were the wives of Lieut. Col. P. H. Ray, Majors S. A. Wolf, and A. Williams, Capt. E. S. Walton, W. L. Simpson, W. K. Jones, E. T. Cole, John Newton, T. M. Moody, W. Lassiter, B. B. Buck, and G. D. Guyer, and Lieut. J. B. Gowen.

The 64th Company, Coast Art., which has been on duty at Alcatraz Island for over ten months, under command of Capt. W. F. Hancock, left Thursday afternoon, July 10, for their new station at Fort Riley. The company was

brought to the garrison on the steamer McDowell and from there marched out to the new post.

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, who has been in Washington for several weeks, returned to his command Monday night, July 7, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Edward Croft.

Major William L. Kneeder, Med. Dept., is in the garrison en route to his new station at San Diego. At present he is a patient in the general hospital, suffering from the effects of the Manila climate.

The 1st Battery, Field Art., and a battalion of the 7th Infantry, which took part in the Fourth of July parade in Oakland, were tendered a banquet during the day on the shores of Lake Merritt, by the citizens of Oakland.

Col. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant-General of the Department, has gone to Yosemite on official business.

Lieut. Henry S. Kierstedt, who has been on duty at the general hospital, left Thursday, July 10, for Fort Riley. Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th Cavalry, well known in the city, is here on leave.

Miss Nella Allensworth, daughter of Chaplain Allen Allensworth of Angel Island, is spending the week visiting friends in Oakland.

Col. and Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf have returned to the city, after an extensive tour through the southern part of the State.

Lieut. R. F. McMillan, who has been East on leave, has returned and reported for duty.

Among the officers sick in the general hospital are Lieut. Frank Geere and Lieut. John L. Bond of Angel Island.

Lieut. H. M. Fales, 21st Inf., left Tuesday, July 8, for Fort Snelling.

The officers and ladies of Alcatraz Island, celebrated the Fourth by giving an informal dance. Music was furnished by members of the Artillery Corps, and all had an enjoyable time. Another delightful hop was given Tuesday evening, July 8, in honor of Miss Marie Jesse of Santa Rosa, who has been spending a short time with Miss Perry, the daughter of Chaplain Barton W. Perry. Miss Jesse returned to her home on July 10.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Swigert, who returned on the Logan, is seriously ill in the general hospital.

Col. C. L. Heizmann returned Tuesday, July 8, on one of the ocean steamers. He is en route to Chicago, where he goes as chief surgeon of the Department of the Lakes.

Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the week were: Major Lawrence C. Carr, Lieuts. Charles Wells, L. B. and A. F. Dannemiller, George W. England and Charles M. Blackford; Capt. Charles E. Tayman, H. C. Benson, G. W. Helms, G. L. Painter, Ira L. Fredendall, Thomas M. Moody, I. B. Bennett, William K. Jones, Wendell L. Simpson, Edwin T. Cole, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Comegys.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 12, 1902.

The most important event this week among the post people, was the "clock golf tea" Saturday afternoon, given by Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth on the lawn in front of the officers' quarters. The day was an ideal one for such an event and the pretty summer gowns worn by the ladies, and the uniforms of the officers, made it a sight long to be remembered. After the contest, tea was served at Capt. and Mrs. Barth's quarters, the house and porch being beautifully decorated for the occasion. The honor guest was Miss Barth, sister of Captain Barth, who is spending the summer here.

Miss Ada Bubb, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Bubb, who has been living in Galesburg, Ill., is making a visit to her father and mother at this post.

Lieut. Sherman Avery White is entertaining his mother, who will remain until September.

A charming little dinner was given Friday night by Dr. and Mrs. James H. Hepburn in honor of Col. and Mrs. Bubb and Major and Mrs. Califf.

Mrs. Winn from Kentucky will spend the summer with her son, Capt. Frank Winn.

Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, retired, was a visitor in the post, Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn gave a little supper party Thursday evening, which was very much enjoyed by those present. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Barth, Miss Barth, of Leavenworth, Kas., Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Capt. Frank L. Winn, Capt. J. P. Harbeson and Lieut. F. J. McConnell.

Great preparations are being made for a big ball to be given by the garrison on the evening of July 25.

Paymaster Charles Stanton was a visitor in the post this week.

Captain Harbeson will soon visit his home on a month's leave of absence.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 10, 1902.

The games planned for this Fourth were postponed until the next day as all the 17th Infantry band and the 8th and 2d Batteries took part in the celebration in Vancouver. A large crowd witnessed the principal events which were all hotly contested, but the 8th Battery was invariably the winner, carrying off all the prizes, including that of the baseball game of the day before, amounting in all to \$70.

A pretty luncheon was given Wednesday by Mrs. Tuthery to a number of her friends. Mrs. Tuthery's guests were Mrs. Randall, Miss Black, Mrs. Richmond and her friend, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Ebert, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Maxfield and Mrs. French.

On Tuesday morning Governor Ezra P. Savage, of Nebraska, with his party, who are touring the Pacific Coast, paid Vancouver Barracks a visit. A special light artillery drill was given in their honor, and they were entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. Goodale, after which they were serenaded by the 17th Infantry band, which escorted the visitors to the ferry at three o'clock.

Mrs. Southworth will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Goodale for several weeks.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 9, 1902.

Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., arrived last week from San Francisco.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis and Lieut. Alfred Aloe gave a delightful ping-pong party recently at their quarters. A number of guests were present from El Paso.

Gen. Juan Hernandez, a distinguished officer of the Mexican army, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Blanco of El Paso, during last week.

Major John L. Bullis and family after a short but pleasant visit with Judge and Mrs. Magoffin of El Paso, left last week for their new station in Manila.

Mrs. T. H. Logan and the Misses Logan gave a delightful tea last week, complimentary to Miss Kathleen

Wickham of Missouri. Those present were Miss Wickham, Miss Fannie Smith of El Paso, Capt. Alfred Smith, Capt. Glenn H. Davis, Mr. James Edwards of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. Morris M. Keck.

The officers of the Mexican army stationed at the post in Juarez attended in a body the inspection of the Border Rifles, of El Paso, by Major Lapowski, last week.

The glorious Fourth was quite pleasantly spent at the post by the "boys in tan," (since the change of uniform, the old familiar phrase of "the boys in blue," can scarcely be appropriately used; horrid looking rigs the new ones are, too.) The morning was given up to a number of field sports which had been arranged by Lieutenants Wickham and Keck.

FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Tex., July 12, 1902.

The beautiful wedding ceremony of Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., and Miss Mary Keller was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother at Fort Sam Houston at six o'clock P.M., on July 9, Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., performing the rites. The bride is the daughter of the late Col. Keller, U.S.A., and is very popular in Army and in civil society. Lieut. O. S. Lusk, 12th Cav., was in attendance with the groom. After the ceremony the happy pair left for Philadelphia and other Eastern cities to spend their honeymoon.

Miss Josephine O'Keefe, sister of Chaplain O'Keefe, arrived a few days ago from Leavenworth to visit relatives at the post. Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., is on a short visit to her relatives in San Antonio.

Miss Warwick from Fort Sam Houston is the guest of her niece, Mrs. O. C. Troxel.

Capt. F. Lef. Parker, 12th Cav., returned a few days ago from Fort Sam Houston where he has been for several weeks on a board for the examination of enlisted men for commission as 2d lieutenants. Lieut. James E. Abbott, 12th Cav., made a short visit to Camp Eagle Pass recently.

Authority has been granted for the wearing of a light straw helmet covered with khaki by the men and officers of this post, and the post exchange officer has ordered eight hundred assorted sizes. It is thought that this helmet will be a protection against the extreme heat and glare of the sun. On account of the extreme heat the department commander has authorized the drills at this post to be shortened and a series of practice marches to be taken up. These marches will be conducted as if in an enemy's territory, and it is calculated that great benefits will be derived therefrom, especially for those officers who have not seen active service in recent years. Acting under this authority Troops K and L, 12th Cav., left the post on July 8 for a march around on the Mexican border; one going via Camp Eagle Pass and the other via Del Rio. They will meet about half way and when they come in contact tactical battle formation will be taken, and an attack made, after which the troops will return to the post in the opposite direction from which they went. After several of the other troops have made this march, squadrons will be sent out in a similar manner.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 14, 1902.

Miss Martha Estes, the sister of Capt. G. M. Estes, 20th Inf., is visiting him. Mrs. E. M. Hopkins, the mother of Mrs. Estes, is visiting Mrs. Estes. Capt. George Moore, 20th, will take recruits soon to Havana, Cuba.

Columbus Lodge, No. 37, B.P.O. Elks, U.S.A., July 11, addressed a letter to Col. William P. Rogers, endorsing a resolution expressing their gratitude to him and Lieut. G. M. Crallé, and to all non-commissioned officers and men under them at the U.S. Barracks for the valuable services rendered by them at the late carnival, and complimenting the perfect discipline and superb conduct of the soldiers.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., July 15, 1902.

The Fort Slocum baseball team visited Fort Columbus on July 12 to play one of the scheduled games of the Military League of New York Harbor. The game proved a fizzle. None but soldiers have composed the teams of the league with which Fort Slocum has heretofore played, and they played this game under protest as two civilians were playing on the Columbus team.

The Slocum team played until the eighth inning, when the umpire, a member of the Hospital Corps, rendered a decision they considered so plainly unjust that the manager of the team called his players off the field, and after three minutes time the umpire decided the game forfeited, 9 to 0 in favor of the Columbus team.

Both teams played a fairly good game, the pitching of Boss, of the Slocum team, being excellent, he having struck out 13 men against 5 for Navarre, the Columbus pitcher. There was a very nice attendance at the game. General Brooke graced the occasion by his presence, as did quite a number of the officers from department headquarters, Fort Columbus and Fort Slocum.

The official score was as follows for the eight innings played:

Fort Slocum.	r	h	p	a	e	Fort Columbus.	r	h	p	a	e
Casey, 3b.....	1	0	2	0	3	Dravo, 1b.....	2	0	12	0	0
Boss, p.....	0	1	0	0	0	Boyd, ss.....	1	2	0	1	0
Deleh'y, ss.....	0	1	2	5	0	Hills, cf.....	0	1	1	0	1
Kennedy, 1b.....	1	0	6	0	0	Martin, rf.....	1	2	1	0	0
Cote, cf.....	1	1	0	0	0	McRob's, cf.....	0	0	0	1	0
O'Rourke, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0	Wein, 2b.....	0	1	0	4	0
Gouin, 2b.....	0	0	1	1	1	Hazide'e, 3b.....	0	1	4	3	1
Soly, c.....	0	0	13	0	1	Dowd, c.....	0	1	5	1	0
Blide, rf.....	0	1	0	0	0	Navarre, p.....	1	1	0	3	0

Total.....	3	4	24	6	5	Total.....	5	9	24	13	2
Fort Columbus.....	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fort Slocum.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

First Base on Balls—Off Boss, 4; off Navarre, 3. Struck out—By Boss, 13; by Navarre, 5. Stolen Bases—Dravo, Wein, Hazidenze, Cote, Double Play—Navarre and Dravo. Left on Bases—Fort Columbus, 12; Fort Slocum, 5. Hit by pitched Ball—Dravo, Hazidenze and Gouin. Umpire—Cornelly.

Fort Columbus team is scheduled to play its next game at Fort Slocum on Saturday, July 19.

Mr. Jordan, of Haymarket, Va., has been visiting his brother, Lieut. R. H. Jordan, A.C., for the past week.

Mr. Robert D. Miller, of Greencastle, Ind., is spending

his vacation with Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Vestal, A.C. Mr. Miller is a brother of Mrs. Vestal.

Col. John Simpson, Chief Q.M., Dept. of the East, and Mrs. Simpson, paid a short visit to the post last Saturday.

Two 5-inch B. L. siege guns have been received at the post, to be used as a saluting battery to take the place of the three old S.B.M.L. It will be remembered that it was one of these old guns that caused Private Larence, 81st Co., C.A., to lose one of his eyes and almost the sight of the other, besides burning his face very badly by a premature explosion while firing a salute for the funeral of the late President McKinley. Private Larence was discharged only last week for disability, and left for the Soldiers' Home on last Saturday.

Lieut. G. D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf., will leave in a few days in charge of 36 recruits assigned to Coast Artillery serving in Cuba.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 16, 1902.

Whatever there is of monotony in the routing of one of the most attractive of cadet encampments was broken to-day by a brief trip, the corps of cadets and the detachment of artillery going to participate in the exercises at the dedication of the State Park at Stony Point. The artillery detachment started on the march before daybreak. The corps and U.S.M.A. band went by train on the West Shore road, starting before noon, and returned in the evening. The Secretary of War, who arrived Tuesday on an official visit to the Point, accompanied the West Point representatives. The U.S.S. Olympia came up the river in the afternoon and anchored to-day near the scene of the ceremonies.

Very encouraging accounts are received as to the condition of Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, who was injured while in command of the light artillery drill last Saturday morning. On the return from firing at the mountain battery, the party had reached a point of the road where at an intersection of cross roads there is an embankment. The horse in the lead, ridden by a cadet, became restive. Captain Greble ordered the cadet to dismount and took his place. The horse plunged, going over the embankment, and drawing with it the three other horses attached to a gun carriage on which were seated three cadets. Cadet Moore was thrown over the embankment. The other cadets jumped and were uninjured. Captain Greble, pinioned between rocks, lay helpless, when the gun, loosened by the overturning of the limber on which it had rested, fell upon him. Both of his legs were broken, one in three places, the other in one place. The extent of his injuries otherwise was not learned for some time. An ambulance took him and Cadet Moore, who was at first thought to be seriously hurt, at once to the hospital. The courage and nerve displayed by Captain Greble were remarkable. He directed the cadets as to the disposition of his belongings, and was lifted by them to the bank. Cadet Moore's injuries were not serious.

The remains of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. Dept., whose death by suicide occurred at Battle Creek, Mich., on July 5, were interred at the post cemetery and Tuesday, July 8.

The remains of the little daughter of Capt. John Wade, whose death occurred in the Philippines, were laid to rest on the same afternoon.

Lieut. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Rigby D. Valliant, have been among recent visitors at the post. Miss Davis of Washington, daughter of Gen. George B. Davis, is a guest of Miss Braden at Home Station, Highland Falls.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 13, 1902.

Col. and Mrs. Jacob A. Augur and Miss Augur, left last evening for Duluth, Minn.

The date set for the reception to be given at Pope Hall to the officers and ladies of the 6th Infantry is Tuesday, July 15.

Majors Leach, Murray and Andrews and Lieutenant Nesbitt have been detailed to arrange the schedule of events for a field day, July 28.

Lieut. Lanning Parsons, Troop H, 4th Cav., is said to have the best and fastest horses at the fort.

The electric railway's new depot at the post is to be located just west of the terminus, on a line with the new barracks, and will be under the management of the post exchange.

The reception given by the Elks Thursday evening to the officers of the 6th Infantry and the post was very successful in its intended object—to promote a feeling of friendship between the citizens and soldiers. Major Leach and Capt. Hacker, Mr. Henry Eltemon and Judge M. L. Hacker, made speeches suited to the occasion. The following officers from the post were present: Majors Leach, Murray, Loughborough and McCarthy, Captains Torrey, Simons, Hacker and Heidt, Lieutenants Ayl, Morton, Burbank, Bowen, Maxey, Mulliken and Nesbitt. Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, of the 16th Battery baseball team, has about recovered from the injury to his ankle received while sliding to second base, but is not yet well enough to get back in the game.

The new 7-inch siege guns for the 18th Battery were brought to the fort yesterday and put on the West Parade. New ammunition wagons were received about ten days ago, but they are not liked.

When the 6th Infantry goes on its overland trip to Fort Riley it expects to play ball in every town along the route that is large enough to have a team.

The 28th Battery finished its pistol practice Saturday. Some excellent shooting has been done since the practice began a week ago.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers has the sympathy of the entire garrison in the terrible death by drowning of his sister, Mrs. Tieman N. Horn, in Sandy Hook Bay, New Jersey, on July 6.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 14, 1902.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., are spending a month at Eastern summer resorts.

Owing to continued rainy weather, the field day scheduled for Monday was postponed until Friday. Promptly at the hour fixed the first event was called by Captain Cameron as clerk of the course, and until 12:30 the events were run off, with one or two exceptions, without a hitch. The representatives from the Artillery post carried off the honors, although some excellent records were made by the Cavalry. The following were the events:

100-yard dash, final heat, 1st, Kowalski, 19th Battery,

11 1-5 seconds; 2d, King, Troop L, 8th Cav.; 3d, Hendley, 20th Battery. Running high jump, 1st, Schneider, Troop L, 8th Cav., and Kaylor, Troop D, 4th Cav., tied, 5 feet, 1 1-8 inches; 3d, Cupp, 20th Battery. 440-yard relay race, 1st, 19th and 20th Batteries, 51 seconds; 2d, 8th Cavalry. Tent pegging, 19th and 20th Batteries and 8th Cavalry, tied with 17 pegs each. Mounted wrestling, final heats: 6th and 7th Batteries, first; 19th and 20th Batteries, second. Dressing and equipment race: 1st, Smith, Troop K, 8th Cav.; 2d, Private Pealitt, 20th Battery; 3d, Private West, 7th Battery. Running broad jump, 1st, Feather, 6th Battery, 18 feet, 11 inches; 2d, Kaylor, Troop D, 4th Cav.; 3d, Hackett, 19th Battery. In the afternoon the home team played the Emporia nine, losing the contest, 8-4. This makes four straight defeats for Fort Riley's team and its supporters are wondering what is wrong.

Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf., is visiting his father, Major H. R. Anderson, Art. Corps, at this post. Major Anderson is very ill, a professional nurse from Kansas City being constantly in attendance.

On Tuesday exhibition drills by the cavalry and artillery and concerts by the two bands will furnish amusement for the Sunday school excursionists from Topeka, Kas.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th, 7th, 19th and 20th Field Batteries, will participate in a march of concentration. On Wednesday the batteries will march to points 20 miles from the post, north, south, east and west, where they will go into camp for the night. The following day camp will be broken, and a march made to the post, where the four batteries will arrive and be in position to cover a ford on the Kansas river, south-east of the post at 12 M.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Chicago, July 16, 1902.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur and Capt. F. J. Kernan, 2d Inf., A.D.C., will leave Chicago on Saturday for New York, when General MacArthur will assume command of the Department of the East.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., retired, held a reception on the evening of July 16, at the Memorial Hall. In the receiving party were General MacArthur and the officers of the Army on duty at headquarters of the Department of the Lakes, Comdr. H. M. Trimble, of the Illinois G.A.R., and veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American war, and many who served under General Wheaton in the Philippines.

Col. Edward C. Young, commander of the 1st Cav., I. N.G., is having the armory of his regiment at 527 North Clark street, remodeled at a cost of \$5000, the repairs will be completed Aug. 1. This regiment is one of the best drilled organization in the West. They will go to Camp Logan Aug. 13, for a week's instruction in regimental work.

Capt. Charles C. Jamieson, U.S.A., who is on leave from West Point and visiting relatives at Highland Park, Ill., delivered an address before the Western Society of Engineers, last Wednesday, on armor and ordnance which was greatly enjoyed by the members of that society.

The 2d Division of the 1st ships crew, Illinois Naval Militia, will leave Chicago, July 27, for a week's cruise on the U.S.S. Dorethea, going as far north as Mackinaw, Mich. Lieut. L. C. Roberts will be in command.

Lieut. T. H. Gignilliat, formerly of the Navy, is now instructor of Navigation at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. He was at Chicago last week calling on friends.

Major H. L. Rees, is expected to leave for Portland, Oregon, next week, where he will spend an extended leave, visiting relatives.

Major W. H. Miller, left this evening for Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., where he will inspect government property, returning to Chicago, on Monday.

Lieut. J. H. Page, Jr., 3d Inf., on leave, is visiting friends at 4747 Kimbark avenue, this city.

Major B. N. Randolph, Art. Corps, is stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., has been on an extended eastern trip, and passed through Chicago last Monday, enroute for his station.

Lieut. Robert Whitfield, 22d Inf., is spending a week's leave at 1777 Deming Place, this city.

Capt. N. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., was a caller on friends at Army headquarters last Monday. He is spending a leave at 907 Spalding avenue.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, who is en route from San Francisco to Washington and other eastern cities is a guest at the Auditorium Hotel this week.

STONY POINT.

The Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, the scene of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's daring midnight charge on the night of July 15-16, 1779, was formally turned over to the State of New York as a State reservation, on July 16, and dedicated by Governor Odell, of New York, "to the use of all the people for their recreation and enjoyment and for their patriotic inspiration and education." At least 10,000 people were present during the day.

The exercises were in charge of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a Citizens' Committee of Rockland county. Admiral Dewey's former flagship, the Olympia, was anchored just below the Point and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. William Wayne, of Paoli, Pa., a lineal descendant of Gen. Anthony Wayne, raised the American flag on the site of the old redoubt.

Before the dedicatory exercises in the tent there was a review by the Governor of the West Point Cadet Corps and the Regular Army detachments at the Military Academy, Colonel Treat commanding; the Washington Continental Guards of New York, the Minute Men of Washington, D.C., the National Guard and Grand Army organization of Rockland and Orange counties and the local volunteer fire companies.

In the absence of the Hon. Andrew H. Green, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Walter Seth Logan, vice-president, presided at the dedication. It is due to the efforts of the society that the battlefield has been set aside as a historical park. The Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was the orator of the day. Governor Odell made an address, and speeches were made by Mr. Logan, Congressman Tompkins and others.

Among the guests at the celebration were Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, Admiral Howison, Captain Lyon, of the Olympia, and Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

WHAT THE SOLDIER WANTS.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been stated that the last session of Congress accomplished more work than any of its predecessors; bills were passed for the benefit of all classes of society and the people's money voted by the hundreds of millions to defray the expenses of the nation during the next financial year.

The enlisted men certainly expected that the grand old party (with its large majority in both houses), would pass at least two bills that they have yearned for, but, alas! they were doomed to disappointment. Not a single line of legislation was passed that would in any way benefit the soldier. Gentlemen in both houses of Congress and at large patriotic meetings all over the country, ably defended and praised the conduct of the enlisted men; Senator Mason in particular stating that a grateful country could not do enough to reward the Regular soldier for his gallantry, patriotism and devotion to the flag during the Spanish-American War. Now, sir, let us see how he has been rewarded since April, 1898. He has been deprived of his old time travel pay, his canteen has been legislated out of existence, his ration has been increased by the addition of two ounces of fruit, and he is permitted to purchase for cash from the commissary French mixed candy at sixty cents a pound. It is also contemplated to present him in the near future with a medal, costing the munificent sum of eighteen cents.

Truly the soldier should be grateful, but strange as it may appear, he is not. He asks, and with much reason, what does an American soldier care for medals; can he afford to purchase candy at sixty cents per pound, when Congress persistently refuses to increase his pay by even that small amount?

The American soldier does not want Congress to reward him for doing his duty; he asks: 1. That after a service of twenty-five years, if he so desires, he be allowed to retire on seventy-five per cent. of his pay and allowances (including fuel and quarters). Every officer in the Service will concede that twenty-five years is a just limit to a soldier's usefulness. If he is compelled to serve longer, he is simply not able to perform the duty required of him, and battery commanders, in their generosity, have to find an easy job for him in order that he may linger on and complete his thirty years. 2. He asks that Congress give him back his canteen. It costs the taxpayer nothing, it is a vast benefit to the bill-of-fare provided by Uncle Sam, promotes contentment, and in the opinion of all, except the W.C.T.U., prevents desertion.

During the next session of Congress, if some of the patriotic gentlemen who delivered addresses at Decoration Day and Fourth of July parades really believe that the soldier is deserving of consideration let them introduce, and have passed, bills establishing the canteen as a permanent feature of the Army, and allowing soldiers to retire after completing twenty-five years of honest and faithful service. By so doing they will confer a benefit on the Service and on the old soldier in particular, and their names will be handed down to posterity as friends of the soldier.

FIFTH BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.

THE ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While the question of rank is under discussion by quite a number of officers, through your paper, and especially the question of rank in the Artillery, I would like to bring up a point which I think is a very good proof that the present arrangement of first and second lieutenants of Artillery is not according to the law.

It will be remembered that the Army Reorganization Bill of Feb. 2, 1901, provided that the Artillery should be increased "Not less than 20 per centum before July 1, 1901, and not less than 20 per centum each succeeding twelve months until the total number provided for shall have been attained." Provided, that the increase of officers of Artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men.

Now suppose that the increase had extended over this period of five years, and a certain person, whom we will call "A" was commissioned a second lieutenant, say at the first increase, and that his commission dated Feb. 2, 1901. "A" may have been appointed either from West Point, or from the ranks, but had no commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901. Now let us suppose that at the last increase in July, 1905, "B" was appointed a second lieutenant with one month's commissioned service in the Volunteers prior to Feb. 2, 1901. Now "A" has had nearly five years' commissioned service and "B" has had one month's commissioned service in the Volunteers, but according to the Secretary of War, "B" would rank "A". It matters not whether the increase extended over nine months, or five years, the law is the same.

Taking the same case in the list of first lieutenants, "A" is a first lieutenant who has been in the Artillery since 1898, and, at the passage of the reorganization bill, has had two years and ten months' service to his credit. He has been promoted from second lieutenant to fill a vacancy caused by this law, in the first increase, and his commission dates Feb. 2, 1901. "B", however, is appointed a first lieutenant with commission dating July 1, 1905, at the last increase, but has had two years and ten months' service in the Volunteers to his credit prior to Feb. 2, 1901. According to the decision of the Secretary of War "B", with two years and ten months' service at date of appointment, would rank "A" with about seven years service at same date. Although the difference in length of service is not so great under present arrangement, there are a great many similar cases, and as I said before, it does not matter whether the increase extended over five years or nine months, the law is the same.

I think it will be clearly seen, by unprejudiced readers, that the present arrangement, according to the interpretation of the law by the Secretary of War, is a great injustice, and, as will be seen from above, it is certainly contrary to the law. It is more especially unjust because these ex-Volunteers, who were given examinations, but commissioned whether they passed or not (See Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1901), rank men who have spent several years in the Artillery, and know the work thoroughly, and also men who were required to pass the graduation examinations at West Point, and the examinations for promotion from the ranks.

SUBSCRIBER.

Reports from La Guayra, Venezuela, state that Lieut. Comdr. James C. Gillmore and Ensign Andrew T. Graham, attached to the U.S.S. Cincinnati, while proceeding from La Guayra to Caracas on July 15, were arrested by a body of revolutionary troops, but upon protesting against being held as prisoners were speedily released. The incident is interesting as showing the advance of the revolutionary forces, Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, being only ten miles distant from La Guayra.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 16, 1902.

There is so much dissatisfaction over the slow progress made by the contractors on the new dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard that it seems not unlikely that the Government may take hold of the job and complete it.

A new organization has been formed in Boston called the Sons of Naval Veterans, composed of sons of Civil War veterans who served in the U.S. Navy. The organization took place Thursday, July 10, in the quarters of the Kearsarge Naval Veterans.

A run to Portsmouth early in the week disclosed much activity at the navy yard. Rear Admiral J. J. Read points with pride to the new dry dock and is elated over the forthcoming removal of Henderson's Point. The construction power plant has received an addition in the form of two boilers. Quartermaster F. F. Hayes took the new cutter for the U.S.S. Cleveland out for a trial trip, July 14. Under urgent orders from the Navy Department work on the U.S.S. Vixen is being pushed to the limit. Naval Constr. George H. Rock has arrived at the Portsmouth yard from Bath, Me., and will assume charge of the construction and repair department.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., after an absence of sixteen months, returns to his former duties at the Boston yard. A warm greeting awaits him.

An engagement of interest to Massachusetts militia men is that of Major Arthur L. Spring, of the 1st Brigade staff, and Miss Francis F. Tufts, a Brookfield society girl.

Chaplain Curtis Hoyt Dickens, U.S.N., until recently attached to the U.S.S. Chicago, is the guest of Justin V. Hanscom, of Portsmouth, N.H.

Salem, the "witch city," is to have an "old home week," beginning July 28. Secretary of the Navy Moody (who is a Salem man by birth) has ordered the U.S.S. Hartford to that port, and will himself be present. In addition, Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury, will allow two crews of United States Life Saving Service to give some of their thrilling drills under the direction of Lieut. Worth G. Ross, R.C.S.

The sum of \$112,000 is estimated as required for the installation of a new system for protection against fires at the Boston yard. It is claimed that when completed this yard will have the finest arrangements to guard against fires of any navy yard in the world.

On July 29 comes the "international" wedding of Miss Elsie L. Bleeker daughter of Capt. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., and Capt. E. G. Waymouth, of the British army, to take place at Newport. Fifteen hundred invitations have gone out for the ceremony. Miss Mount, of New York, is to be maid of honor, and Captain Wakefield, of London, best man. A dozen or more English army officers are expected guests.

Gen. Charles H. Bird, U.S.A., and Major Valentine McNally, U.S.A., are summering at Gloucester, Mass.

President Roosevelt is to be the guest of Senator Lodge at Nahant in a short time, and will have for a near neighbor Gen. Curtis Guild, the coming Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and a personal friend of the President.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sargent, are guests at the Eagle Mountain Hotel, Jackson, N.H., for several weeks.

M. H. B.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac is to hold its thirty-third annual reunion at Gettysburg, Pa., on Sept. 19 and 20. At the last reunion, held at Utica, N. Y., the invitation to Saratoga Springs, N.Y., was accepted; but in view of the multiplicity of conventions and congresses to be held there this year, it was later decided to postpone the visit, and the urgent invitation from Gettysburg was accepted. Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, chairman of the Gettysburg Commission for New York, has made arrangements to have the equestrian monument to General Slocum dedicated during the reunion, and preparations are in progress for a most memorable meeting. Hon. William T. Ziegler is chairman of the Executive Committee and his fellow members are: Col. E. B. Cope, Capt. H. D. McKnight, Capt. Calvin Gilbert, Judge Samuel McC. Swope, J. D. McPherson, Calvin Hamilton, Capt. James T. Long, W. H. Rupp and Dr. C. E. Goldsborough.

The headquarters will be at the Eagle Hotel. It is confidently expected that the President and members of his cabinet, the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania and many prominent National and State officials will be present. Beginning with Sept. 16, the railroads will grant a fare and one-third for the round trip. The return ticket is good to start until Sept. 24.

The 7th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Col. Daniel Appleton commanding, nearly 1,000 strong, with their superb band, has accepted the invitation to go as escort to the society. It will be encamped upon the battlefield during the entire reunion, and will participate in the dedication of the monument. It is also expected that the Regular Army will be represented by a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery and other forces.

The officers of the society are: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry E. Tremain, U.S.V., Pres.; Bvt. Col. Horatio C. King, Rec. Sec., 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Col. William F. Fox, Cor. Sec., Albany, N.Y.

TO BE EXAMINED FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The Secretary of War has directed that the following named men be ordered for examination with a view to appointment as second lieutenants, United States Army, from civil life, viz:

John Newton, at large; Robert P. Updyke, Minn.; John Tazewell Jones, Va.; Beverly H. Tucker, Cal.; John R. Doyle, Pa.; Jennings C. Wise, N. Y.; John G. Macomb, at large; Dean Halford, D. C.; Pickens E. Woodson, at large; Luther Felker, at large.

Frederick A. Sherwood, Tex.; Charles L. Sampson, Kan.; Robert E. Phinney, Vt.; George W. Ewell, Ky.; Townsend Whelen, Pa.; Henry W. Fleet, Ind.; Ralph C. Hamilton, N. Y.; F. B. Alderdice, Md.; Merle L. Bishop, N.Y.; Eugene H. Sleeper, Vt.

John T. Smith, N. Y.; B. Mart Bailey, Pa.; J. M. Cummings, Mo.; Harry G. Kemp, Wis.; John C. Ashburn, O.; W. L. C. Todd, Mo.; Joseph F. Ware, Va.; Maurice E. Gilmore, Ind. Ter.; George A. Derbyshire, Va.; Resolve A. Palmer, Ia.

Charles S. Hamilton, at large; Jesse D. Elliott, Ala.; Lewis W. Moseley, at large; Stephen M. Barlow, at large; Ralph W. Kingman, at large; Charles H. Mason, Minn.; Albert B. Hatfield, at large; Howard Platt Bartow, N. Y.; Morton S. B. Davis, at large; George W. Davidson, Mass.

Hugh Marsh Kelley, Ky.; Charles Lawrence Williams, at large; John Paul Stoutmeyer, O.; Samuel Jones T. Steedman, O.; Nicholas Campagnoli, New Mex.; R.

Ross Shaw, O.; James T. Quarles, Tenn.; Frederick N. Whitley, N. Y.; George W. Fleetwood, Ill.; Frank D. Perkins, Tex.; Hardy Clements, Ala.

Cyrus R. Street, Cal.; Edwin S. True, Me.; Horatio K. Bradford, D.C.; R. H. Blount, Ga.; Augustus B. Taft, Wash.; W. C. U. Nelson, Minn.; Walter D. Shaughnessy, Cal.; Frank L. Anders, N. D.; Philip G. Wrightson, Ill.; Oscar Tolley, N. C.

C. A. Eustaphie, N. Y.; C. N. Feamster, Tex.; Charles U. Heuser, Kan.; John W. Hyatt, Va.; Emil Huebscher, O.; John N. Thornburgh, Tenn.; Harry L. Jordan, Va.; G. Clay Goodloe, Tex.; Ten Brook Howard, Conn.

David R. Gump, Mo.; Francis H. Burr, Vt.; Philip Lee Scantling, at large; Thomas W. Wert, Ala.; Charles E. T. Lull, D. C.; Edward H. Geary, Wash.; A. A. Jackson, Fla.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Major General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has issued orders for the carrying out of President Roosevelt's pacification proclamation and the rigid enforcement of Secretary of War Root's order for the separation of the civil and military authorities. He also issued orders to the Army officers to attend strictly to their military duties.

A civil court of Manila has convicted General Maxilon, a former insurgent commander and an agitator in Cebu, who surrendered and then violated his oath of allegiance, of being an outlaw. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The Manila American suggests to those who have the matter in charge that the new half million dollar Army post soon to be begun in the vicinity of Manila be named in honor of the memory of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

Memorial Day was becomingly celebrated at Cavite with services under the direction of the Cavite Memorial Association. There were addresses by Mr. Mason E. Mitchell, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N., and Civil Eng. Frank O. Maxson, U.S.N., and music by the Naval Station Band.

Major General Chaffee has abandoned all hope of a peaceable settlement of the trouble with the hostile Moros of Mindanao, and is making preparations for a decisive campaign against them. The Sultan of Bacolod has sent an interesting letter to Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao, threatening to attack the American forces on Aug. 1 unless they are withdrawn in the meantime. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., who is operating in the Lake Lanao district with the 27th Infantry, reports that the hostile dattos have been preparing for an attack and have repeatedly tried to provoke the Americans into taking the offensive. They have several times tried to precipitate an engagement, which has been avoided only by the forbearance of the American soldiers. In the opinion of the officers in Mindanao the Moros look upon this as an exhibition of cowardice, which General Chaffee believes seriously affects the prestige of the Americans. Word was received at Camp Vicars on July 5 that a strong force of Moros, including twenty-one riflemen, were out skirmishing to make an attack on a supply train. Troops with artillery were sent out and frustrated the attempt. The would-be ambushers were recognized by the friendly natives as part of the forces of the Sultan of Bacolod. General Chaffee has been instructed by the War Department to send all needed reinforcements to Mindanao. A battle may be expected at any time.

Surgeon General Forwood, of the Army, has made the following statement relative to the cholera situation in the Philippines: "The cholera in the Philippines is not crippling the efficiency of the Army or interfering with it in any way, although there have been cases in Luzon. In every case, so far as we have any report, the soldiers violated the sanitary laws laid down by the officers, drank unsterilized water or ate native food. It is probable no case of cholera has developed in the Army where all necessary precautions have been taken. The natives pay no attention to sanitary advice, trusting principally to prayers and exhortations, and neglecting all sanitary measures out of sheer indifference and unbelief in their efficacy. In a few cases of cholera reported among the soldiers recently, it was found in every instance that those stricken had been drinking the water of the Pasig River without boiling it, and had eaten native food."

Major General Chaffee has ordered a battalion of the 11th U.S. Infantry to proceed to Manila to the Island of Mindanao, where further trouble is threatened by the Moros of the Lake Lanao district. The movement is precautionary and in the event of hostilities these troops will co-operate with the 27th U.S. Infantry, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin commanding.

The board of Army officers assembled in Manila to investigate the charges made against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardner, 13th U.S. Inf., has finished the taking of testimony and is preparing its report which will not be made public until it reaches Washington. Major Gardner has received orders from the War Department to proceed to the United States, and may sail on the transport Buford on July 20.

Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., U.S.A., retired, has taken up a large ranch in the Philippines at Natividan, Province of Pangasinan, on the island of Luzon, where he now lives and is giving his personal attention to it and to the development of the country.

Capt. Frank De Witt Ramsey, aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, and Secretary of the Army and Navy Club of Manila, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by a large number of the members of the club on the evening of May 20 in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his birthday. General Chaffee presided, and speeches eulogistic of Captain Ramsey were made by Col. Jesse M. Lee, Major Henry P. Kingsbury and Capt. Samson L. Faison, all of the Army, and by Capt. E. S. Bellairs, of the Associated Press. Captain Bellairs, in the course of his remarks, predicted that at no distant day General Chaffee would be at the head of the Army, and that Captain Ramsey would still be his aide.

Notice has been sent from Washington to the civil government of the Philippines that the administration of affairs in the islands must be conducted with the strictest regard for economy in every branch of the service. The various bureaus have been cautioned against extravagance in the matter of salaries as well as in the creation of additional offices, the desire of the authorities at Washington being that the new government shall set an example of economy and efficiency such as shall command the full confidence of the natives. The action of the Government at Washington is well-timed. It is morally certain that, even under stringent safeguards, the civil government recently established in the islands will be considerably more costly than the military administration which preceded it, and it is equally true that, if it is to maintain the same high average of efficiency and honesty, it must be through the most rigorous examina-

tion of all applicants for office. The Army established high standards during its administration of affairs in the islands, and we can wish the new government no better fortune than that it may live up to them.

STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS OF 1900.

Following is the relative rank of the graduating class of the Naval Academy of 1900, as determined by their examination for promotion to the rank of ensign after two years service at sea:

Midshipman Ward K. Wortman, number 34, has been assigned to the Marine Corps. This list does not include the name of Midshipman H. Johnston, whose examination papers have not yet been received. A shipmen Landenberger and Wright will resign. The report of the physical examination of Midshipman Scranton has not yet been received. Midshipmen Woods, Train, Bartholow and Landram will be re-examined next year. W. McEntee, William B. Ferguson, Jr., and John Spilman the three ranking members of the class of graduation are taking a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1, Charles P. Snyder; 2, Carleton R. Kear; 3, Joseph R. Defrees; 4, Willis G. Mitchell; 5, John J. Hyland; 6, Samuel W. Bryant; 7, Edward S. Jackson; 8, William F. Bricker; 9, Henry L. Wyman; 10, Daniel F. Mannix; 11, Arthur B. Kesting; 12, Charles T. Wade; 13, Hollis T. Winston; 14, Frederick R. Naile; 15, Emil P. Svaz; 16, Wilbert Smith; 17, James C. Kress; 18, Julius F. Hellweg; 19, Sinclair Gannon; 20, Robert Morris.

21, J. D. Wainwright; 22, Harry K. Cage; 23, George W. Steele, Jr.; 24, Stafford H. R. Doyle; 25, William K. Riddle; 26, William S. Case; 27, William N. Jeffers; 28, John W. Timmons; 29, John G. Church; 30, Charles S. Freeman.

31, Robert L. Berry; 32, Herbert C. Cocker; 33, Robert A. Abernathy; 34, Ward K. Wortman; 35, Hayne Ellis; 36, Frank D. Berrien; 37, James H. Comfort; 38, Paul Foley; 39, Carlos A. Gardiner; 40, William V. Tomb.

41, Bayard T. Bulmer; 42, Edison E. Scranton; 43, John W. Schoenfeld; 44, Clarence L. Arnold; 45, Stanley Woods; 46, Edwin H. Dods; 47, Charles P. Huff; 48, Luke E. Wright, Jr.; 49, Charles R. Train; 50, Hugo W. Osterhaus.

51, George B. Landenberger; 52, Robert T. Menner; 53, Benjamin G. Bartholow; 54, Clarence E. Landram.

"Tommy Cornstalk," by J. H. M. Abbott, late corporal, 1st Australian Horse, published by Longmans, Green and Co., London and New York, is a very amusing and readable volume giving some account of the less notable features of the South African war from the point of view of the Australian ranks—a point of view much like that of our own Yankee in its shrewdness and humor. The life and incidents of a campaign are vividly pictured, but with no attempt to go into any historic or formal account of the war. In the chapters on "the battle," for example, though the incidents and setting are actual facts the whole is not intended to represent any particular engagement, but is rather a composite portrait of a dozen or more. The book derives its odd title from the nickname given the people of New South Wales, who, from a reputation for lankiness and wiriness, have acquired the name of "Cornstalks."

The stones of the Sloat monument in front of old Fort Mervine, on the military reservation at Monterey, Cal., were laid with much ceremony on July 4, by the Sloat Monument Association of California, in accordance with the Masonic ritual. The stones were contributed by the U.S. Navy, the navy yard at Mare Island, the California Miners' Association and the Central Pacific Railroad Company. A battalion from the U.S.S. Alert was present, and Comdr. J. D. Adams, commanding the Alert, opened the ceremonies by hoisting the Stars and Stripes where Commodore Sloat hung it to the breeze fifty-six years ago. Pioneers and veterans of that historical event were there, among them Jonathan Wright, the only survivor of Fremont's battalion; Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., retired, president of the Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, and Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N. Of the rising generation was Commodore Sloat's great grandson, J. B. Whittemore. Colonel Stewart, who is the second oldest graduate of the Military Academy now in the Army, made an address, and the prayer was made by Chaplain McAlister. A commodore's salute of eleven guns was fired by the Alert. On the committee on design and construction were Chaplain McAlister and Comdr. Franklin J. Drake, U.S.N.

A team to represent the National Guard of New York at Sea Girt has been selected from a field of ninety competitors after a three days' contest during which some fine shooting was accomplished. The 12th Regiment has the honor of having no less than six of its members on the team, comprising half of its shooting strength. The first twelve men whose names are given below compose the team proper, the remaining five being reserves: Sergt. Geo. H. Doyle, 71st Regiment; Capt. S. S. Stebbins, 12th Regiment; Capt. Henry E. Evans, 69th Regiment; Sergt. Walter S. Lamb, 12th Regiment; Corp. Wm. B. Short, 7th Regiment; Ord. Sergt. Henry Daube, 71st Regiment; Sergt. Frank J. Loughlin, 1st Sergt. John Corrie and 1st Sergt. Chas. M. Smith, 12th Regiment; Ord. Sergt. Geo. W. Lent, 47th Regiment; Private F. M. Dardinger, 12th Regiment; Corp. Kellogg K. V. Casey, 71st Regiment; Ord. Sergt. W. F. Lushner, N.C.S., 74th Regiment; 1st Sergt. Geo. E. Bryant, 23d Regiment; Major Frederick A. Wells, 23d Regiment; Capt. Chas. D. Napier, 23d Regiment; Capt. W. J. Underwood, 7th Regiment. Col. N. B. Thurston will be team captain, assisted by Major William H. Palmer, 7th Regiment, as adjutant.

The 1st Battery, New York, will hold an outing and summer night festival at Fort Wendel on Wednesday, July 23. There will also be some prize shooting and other diversions. A novel musical treat has also been arranged for at Fort Wendel. Prof. Marc Geige's New York Ladies Little Symphony Orchestra, having been engaged. There will be classical overtures, standard melodies, sentimental songs, up-to-date ballads, and rag-time airs. Lovers of good music will be delighted at the program.

The Secretary of War has decided that paragraph 1208, Army Regulations, be suspended until further orders. No issues of unmade dress coats, blouses and trousers will therefore be made by the Quartermaster's Department. Estimates or requisitions for clothing hereafter forwarded should call for none but made garments. This is in view of contemplated changes in uniform requiring absorption of a large stock of available made garments.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1902.

Following is a list of the candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipman, who will take the August and September examinations in this city, most of whom are now here preparing at the preparatory schools of Professors R. L. Wernts and J. A. Willmer. The new fourth class of midshipman of the fifty-seventh academic year, which begins Oct. 1, will comprise the largest number of students of one class ever at the Institution. The candidates, with their respective States and districts are:

Alabama: 2d, Ratchford S. Parks; 6th, Harold Jones; 4th, John Dixon, Jr.
Arkansas: 1st, pr., Blanton Neely.
California: 2d, pr., Victor N. Metcalf.
Colorado: 1st, pr., Thomas Withers, Jr.
Florida: 2d, pr., William L. Calhoun.
Georgia: 3d, pr., Emmet F. Horine; alts., Charles E. Martin, Earl R. McKenny and Joe M. Hawkins; 7th pr., John H. Towers.

Illinois: 22d, pr., Harry Delano; alts., Jesse L. Roy, Wm. D. Phelps and Alex. H. Hope; 14th, pr., Wm. T. Boyd, Jr.; 12th, pr., Dorrance D. Snapp; 4th, pr., Douglas L. Howard; 20th pr., Stephen Doherty; 21st, pr., Edwin A. Wallerson; alt., Herbert E. Barton.

Indiana: 3d, pr., Worth W. Foster; alts., Mark Jackson, Harry W. Boyer, Carl B. Fische; 10th, pr., James T. McCoy; alts., Walter C. Burbank, William L. Cunningham and Lynn E. Maybaw.

Iowa: 9th, pr., Allar J. Chaney, Jr.; alts., Robt. Hazen, Robt. A. Duncan, Jr., Wm. E. Mummy, Mark D. King and Edward S. VanBout.

Kansas: 2d, pr., Truby C. Martin; alts., Howard W. Bruce, Victor M. Cone, S. Francis Hunt and Clyde L. Lewis; 6th, pr., Cornelius McMultry.

Kentucky: 5th, pr., Lynn B. Berheim; alt., Leonard D. Parsons; 1st, pr., Pollard W. Kelly.

Louisiana: 3d, Claude A. Bonsillian.
Maryland: Stephen O. Garst, at large; alts., Kenneth J. Bousch and S. Westray Battles, at large; 1st, pr., Lawrence M. Ewell; alts., James B. Merritt, Archibald E. Barnes, George R. Hamilton, Enoch B. Garey and Elyot S. Atkins.

Massachusetts: 3d, pr., Deoney J. Greelise; alts., W. J. Osborne, Herman Wright, Leo Welch, Allen H. Hackett and Alfred A. Gervais; 12th, pr., Wm. A. Hall; alts., Herbert C. Wood, Kenneth Tory, Winthrop D. Ford; 5th, pr., P. W. E. Hall; alts., Arthur A. Racicot, Jr., Geo. C. Somers, Harry N. Coop, Kirke L. Moses and Aerial W. George; 7th, pr., Andrew L. Bell; alts., Carroll R. Reas, Lyman B. Frazier, John H. Cunningham, Flint C. Elder and Eber C. Wells.

Michigan: 7th, pr., Malcolm McIntyre; alt., Jere H. Brooks; 9th, pr., Paul E. Grant; alts., Carroll E. Miller, Arthur G. Ericson; 10th, pr., James S. Spore.

Minnesota: 5th, pr., Arthur R. Joyce; 7th pr., Viggo H. Johnson; alts., Clifford Donfour, Wm. C. I. Stiles, Geo. O. Crammer and Edwin G. Eklund.

Mississippi: 7th, pr., Thomas Green; alts., R. J. Enoch, W. W. Cole, Wiley Harris, Nicholas McLean and Thos. M. Smyly; 8th, pr., L. W. Frits Carstein; alts., Edward R. Hyde, Ernest A. Savage, Reuben B. Goyzish, Jos. M. Story and Jos. G. Hegarty.

Missouri: 14th, pr., Emmet Rogers; 1st, pr., Herbert J. French; alt., Harry G. Parcell; 12th, pr., Arthur C. Meyers; 13th, pr., Donald P. Morrison; 2d, pr., Truby C. Martin; 9th, pr., Manley O. Hudson; alts., Wm. R. Purnell, Rex R. Wood, John S. Guthore, Thos. D. Merriwether and Jesse R. Foster.

New Hampshire: 2d, Robt. H. Pearson; alts., John V. Lamberton, Samuel C. Bartlett, Lester A. Davis and Alfred A. Baker.

New Mexico: At large, William A. Glassford, Geo. W. Read, Chas. A. Gildersleeve and Chas. E. Kunz.

New York: 28th, Morris G. Moreland; alts., John C. Ingalls and Wm. L. Huckstein; 12th, pr., Emeg C. Wales; alts., H. Winston Stokes, Daniel Mooney, J. Elliott Tucker, Seth M. Scofield; 6th, pr., Edward S. Moses; alts., John J. T. Waldron, Frank J. Withers, Theodore A. Rolsch, Isadore Levinson and James J. Tally; 3d, pr., William T. Peacock; alts., Phillip Aronson, George W. Tucker, Phillip Huntington, Geo. I. Branch and Louis S. Biskey.

North Carolina: 5th, pr., Hugh C. Fry; alts., W. W. Hopper, Wm. G. Lindsay and Geo. S. Bryan.

Ohio: 4th, pr., Geo. E. Duncan; 2d, Paul Richardson; alts., Geo. A. Alexander, John E. Bebb, Edward W. Forbes and Gustave F. Loewe; 13th, pr., Luke S. Wonderly; alts., Robt. L. Denig, John W. Butler, Earle V. Hennecke and Paul E. Gumpther.

Pennsylvania: 4th, pr., Lesly B. Anderson; alt., Chas. S. Albert; 5th, pr., Chas. R. Morris; 13th, pr., Harry G. Losch; alt., Stuart W. Coke; 21st, pr., Geo. F. Hulp, Jr.; alts., Jefferson R. Leason, Charles S. Baldwin, Charles E. Tripp, David F. Baldwin and George F. Smith; 20th, pr., Roy L. Loman; alts., Jos. F. Evans, John M. McDowell, Robert O. Banoh, John R. Walker and Norman F. Sauer.

South Carolina: 2d, pr., Norman M. Smith; alts., Geo. M. Rhodes, Alfred M. Marshall, James G. Parks, Randolph Murdaugh, Robert E. Gribben and James B. Coleman.

Texas: 11th, Edwin B. Woodworth; alt., Emil A. Lichtenstein; 4th, pr., Carl C. Clark; alts., Wm. G. O'Connor, Robert R. Mathews.

Vermont: 1st, Harold H. Shanley; alts., Harry S. Fische, Bert B. Taylor, Charles M. Leach, Stewart O. Elting, R. L. M. Halt.

Virginia: 8th, pr., George Morton; alts., William P. Helm, Jr., G. Robbins Simpson and Leopold H. Hewig.

Wisconsin: 6th, pr., Harry W. Cleweland; alts., Thos. E. Fallett, Harold M. Bemis, Hobart R. Hunter, James W. McDonald and Albert B. Kress.

LIFE ON SAMAR ISLAND.

Salcedo, Samar, P.I., May 15, 1902.

We are not lost—neither sleeping; Oh, no, but some of our friends seem to think so, for we have received but one letter nor had a mail since the 15th of January—that's our one grievance—of course. We do not get any ice, fresh meat, butter or green vegetables, except those of the canned variety. These we enjoy, but, Oh, my! how a nice juicy half dozen of sweet corn would taste, or some nice yellow meadow butter or a tenderloin off that ripening steer of last year's raising!

A portion of the 1st Squadron, 11th U.S. Cavalry, Major J. B. Hickey commanding, has been posted at Salcedo or the ruins thereof since the 26th of last February. Troop A (Haines) and D (Rowell) were dropped at Buinapundan; Troop B (Leary), the 4th troop, C, Lieut. Amos commanding, were put off here. Squadron headquarters are at Guinan, leaving Captain Leary the senior here in command.

For some time after our arrival we had to live in shelter tents with rain pouring down, morning, noon and night, but with it all cheerfulness and good will prevailed, a generous rivalry prevailing as to which

could do the most for others in making things comfortable. After the Sibleys were forwarded we were quite set up—proud was no name for it. At this writing, owing to the indomitable energy of Captain Leary, all are as comfortable and cozy as the circumstances of war will permit. It was only at hours when the tide favored that he could unload the small steam launches or lighters carrying our stores. Even then much of the stores had to be carried by the soldiers—wading up to their necks in mud and water, getting them over the coral reefs and mud banks.

This station, Salcedo, is well located and drained, having a splendid mountain stream which furnishes fine drinking water. One branch of the Salcedo river has been dammed at the suggestion of Captain Leary, the commanding officer, under the direct superintendence of Lieutenant Amos, making a splendid bathing place, deep enough to dive and swim. These officers, with the willing assistance of the men, have succeeded in wrestling from what looked like an unconquerable lot of rocks, trees and jungle a fine level baseball or recreation park. When this was finished then the date was set for the long talked of grand field day. All of the events were closely contested and highly enjoyed. The result was as follows:

Standing broad jump, 1st, Lafayette, B; 2d, Grayhio, B. Running broad jump, 1st, Walker, C; 2d, Lafayette, B. 100 yard dash, 1st, Bond, C; 2d, Degan, C. Relay race, 400 yards, B troop. Equipment race, 1st, Sayre, C; 2d, Boles, B. Boxing match for points, five rounds, a draw. Ball game B against C, B troop. Judges of events: Dr. Kennedy, captain and asst. surg. U.S.A., 2d Lieut. Clifton, P.S., Mr. High, P.T. Co. Referees of ball game: High and Clifton. Referee of boxing match, W. G. Meade, 2d Lt. 11th Cav. Time keeper, Lieut. Clifton, P.S.

Several scraps on little hikes between the different posts have been credited to our 1st Squadron, 11th U. S. Cav., which has unfortunately lost two men on different trips, but at the same time wiped up the earth with several hundred bolomen and a detachment of riflemen, routing them in grand style.

Salcedo at one period of its existence had between five and six thousand inhabitants. It was first captured and burned by our troops about two years ago. Later on the insurgents returned, finishing up what was left, blackened ruins of former houses. Many of these aspired to the dignity of large roomed mansions, two stories high, with mansard roofs. We took up our station in the midst of immense ruins of a large church.

There are fortunes awaiting the American capitalists who have the nerve and means to dig them out of the ground, or cut them from the measureless forests which cover these islands. Think of eating from a mahogany table six feet across, cut from one single stump, and daily walking on a floor composed entirely of logs from the same woods. At the rear of our nipa shacks lies log after log, seven feet long by from two to three feet in width. Hard wood of every description can be found lining the shores of Samar, waiting to be cut, loaded on vessels and transported. Dye stuff, hemp, bananas and coconuts, grow wild. To eat you have but to pull them at pleasure. The outcroppings of valuable metals, gold, silver, copper and coal, can be seen from the passing transports—fortunes are to be had for the locating. Native labor is very cheap. Why, right through our camp runs a mountain stream, the bed of which is filled with the gold bearing black sand, carrying a fine deposit of pure gold washed from some lode only a mile distant. It is no place, however, for a poor man or one who comes simply as a boomer, without the wherewith to live for some time to come.

J. S. K.

STATE TROOPS.

Brevet Major David Wilson, captain of the 2d Battery, N.Y., was treated to a pleasant surprise on July 9 at the 7th Regiment armory. Here the New York Police Fire and Drum Corps had assembled, in command of Inspector W. L. Thompson, a veteran of the Civil War, and presented the major with a handsome silver loving cup. Work on the temporary armory in the Bronx district has commenced, and the battery expects to be in its quarters by Sept. 1 next.

The annual encampment of the 1st Regiment Infantry, V.N.G., will be held at the State camp ground, near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Thursday, Aug. 7, to Wednesday, Aug. 13, inclusive. Col. J. Gray Estey is assigned to duty as post commander.

Comdr. Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Conn. N.G., is directed to assemble his command at New London, Aug. 31, 1902, for seven days' duty on board U.S. monitor Terror.

The annual encampment of the District of Columbia N.G. will be held at "George's Farm," near Leesburg, Va., commencing on July 17 and ending on July 26, 1902, and will be designated and known as "Camp Ordway." The encampment will deal as nearly as possible with actual service conditions, and particular attention will be paid to guard duty, extended order drill, advance and rear guard formations, and outpost duty. Camp guard duty will be by regiments and separate battalion, and, in addition to the required guard details for each regimental and separate battalion guard, there will be detailed daily beginning July 17, one corporal and five privates from each regiment and the separate battalion, to constitute a brigade headquarters guard. Brigade parades will be held daily on and after July 18.

Capt. Charles W. Smith, 12th New York, who ably fills the office of commissary, has just received from the State a medal in recognition of 15 years' service. Captain Smith first joined the guard as a private in Co. I, 7th N.Y., Nov. 27, 1886, and joined the 12th as a 2d lieutenant in October, 1891. During the Spanish-American War he served as a captain of Volunteers.

In consideration of reports and recommendation of the inspector general that Co. K, 5th Regiment of Mass. Infantry, has fallen below the standard of efficiency, it was disbanded on June 24.

Col. Henry Perry, 3d Regiment, N.C.S.G., tendered his resignation June 19, and Lieut. Col. J. N. Craig will assume command of the 3d Regiment until further orders.

The Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, went into camp upon the field of Gettysburg, July 12 to 19, inclusive. Adjutant General Stewart in an order to the troops, announcing the encampment, among other things said: "The United States Government and many of the States of the Union have expended large sums of money in making this field attractive, by the opening of avenues and the erection at the various points of interest of costly and beautiful monuments and markers, indicating and marking the positions of the various commands that participated in the great battle. The work done and the monuments erected should be properly appreciated by every visitor to the field, and none should be more appreciative than the men who compose the National Guard, the military institution of the State, and while warning

should not be deemed necessary as to the conduct of the men of the National Guard, it is however given in order that none may be unmindful of the obligation that rests upon them to be in all respects exemplary in their conduct."

Co. B, 71st New York, Captain Beekman, was complimented highly from general headquarters during the recent camp for its execution of the extended order drill, which was declared to be "very superior." Another well deserved compliment was that received by the Quartermaster's Department, the head of which is Capt. Wm. H. Whittall, for the fine condition in which the camp at Mohegan, and the permanent camp were left.

When the U.S.S. New Hampshire, the armory of the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia is stationed at Whitestone for the summer, an effort will be made to reorganize the Inter-State Naval Militia Regatta Association and arrange for a number of races.

Visitors to the camp of the 1st Brigade of New Hampshire, says the Boston Sunday Herald, which closed at Concord on Friday, June 20, could not fail to note the decided improvement made in every department during the last three years. Of course this result is extremely gratifying to both Adjutant General Ayling and Brigadier General Tolles, the latter the commander of the brigade. With the small appropriation made for the militia of that State, it is remarkable that such a good showing was made. The work of the brigade during its five days' tour was most exemplary and showed that much attention had been paid to armory work during the winter. The guard duty and military courtesy was good at all times, as was also the policing of quarters. This was most conspicuous in the artillery and cavalry, and while strict attention was paid to personal appearance while on the field, it is regrettable that it was woefully lacking when a soldier visited the city, and it is here where the visitor gets his first impression of the citizen soldier. This was not confined to the enlisted men by any means. The personnel of the various commands showed a vast improvement, especially so in the non-commissioned officers. More attention was paid this year to extended-order work, in which both infantry regiments did fairly well. With regard to sanitary arrangements there is an opportunity for great improvement before the next camp. General Tolles has surrounded himself with an excellent staff, who worked diligently and conscientiously in their various departments to bring the brigade up to its present high state of efficiency, and he is to be heartily congratulated. There are some changes that might be made with advantage, and which have been adopted in other States, namely, the rationing of the troops by the State, and demanding before men be appointed on the governor's staff, that they should have at least served three years in the militia or Regular Army.

Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut N.G., is ordered to assemble his command Monday, Aug. 11, 1902, for six days' field and camp duty at Niantic. Aug. 11, 12, 13 and 14 will be utilized entirely in field work. Rations will be issued in bulk and a careful inspection will be made to see that they are properly issued and served.

THE ANTI-ANARCHISTIC MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At the last Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, a resolution was adopted to inaugurate an anti-anarchist propaganda. The project is educational and conciliatory. To carry out this experimental purpose, the co-operation of all other patriotic societies will be solicited, and also the assistance of all patriotic citizens will be welcomed. The resolution passed by the American Sons is as follows:

"Whereas: One of the principal objects of this society is to inculcate the spirit of American patriotism among the people, and

"Whereas: Many thousands of foreigners, alien in language and purpose, come to our land every year, whose education in the spirit of American institutions is of the highest importance, and

"Whereas: Work of this nature is in full accord with the purposes of this organization, therefore

"Resolved: That a committee of five be appointed by the President General at his early convenience to consider some practical means by which foreign and other elements in our country, particularly those who have formed associations which seem to be inimical to our institutions, may be informed concerning distinctively American principles, in order that they may become patriotic citizens of the country."

If the society becomes committed to this work, it will be a new departure. Our plan of action has not been fully formulated, but there has been an informal agreement that we should publish tracts or small pamphlets in various languages, to make clear and concise statements of distinctively American principles, and to explain to the foreign elements of our population, likely to be contaminated with anarchistic heresies, how they can secure their rights without resorting to violence. We wish to distribute this kind of literature to immigrants crossing the ocean to our shores, and to various foreign settlements in the country. As a preliminary, we wish information as to the army of discontent with which we will have to deal. We wish to know approximately of what nationalities it is made up in different parts of the country. We wish to ascertain what misconception they have in regard to the principles of our Government; what real or supposed grievances they have, and in fact, any information pertinent to our purpose.

We know of course, that it is of no use to appeal to the hopelessly criminal element. But a large class who have been oppressed in their old homes, and who ignorantly expect injustice here, we think it our duty to instruct. Even if we fail, we will have done a philanthropic and patriotic duty. We have so many compatriots in the Army, that I trust you will permit me to make known to them, through your columns, the purpose of our movement.

State Soldier's Home, July 9, 1902.

THOS. M. ANDERSON.

The cornerstone of the monument which it is proposed to erect at Newport, R.I., in honor of the services of Admiral de Ternay in the War of the Revolution, was laid on July 11, the anniversary of the landing of the French troops. The ceremonies were conducted by a committee chosen by Dr. H. H. Kane, president of the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain. Several of the leading patriotic societies of the country have joined in the movement to erect a monument in honor of Admiral de Ternay, and they invite the co-operation of all who would signify their appreciation of the generous services of the French in the American struggle for independence. The treasurer of the committee is Mr. Miles O'Brien, of New York, to whom all contributions should be addressed.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. W. L. asks: In drilling by the numbers and the command is given to load and fire, do the numbers cease, or with the next command do the numbers continue until "without numbers" is given, also at the command cease firing do you wait until two before you come to the order? **Answer:** In the use of Springfield rifle the numbers cease during "load and fire" but are continued when such orders are given as are divided into numbers, until the cautionary command "without the numbers" or commands are given for movements other than those in the Manual of Arms. Movements relative to the cartridge are not executed in cadence.

G. M. W. asks: At battalion parade, when the adjutant commands present arms, does the drum major present his staff with the battalion? **Answer:** Yes.

A. C.—The 1st Cavalry arrived in the Philippines Sept. 7, 1900; the 3d, Oct. 1 and 3, 1899, and Sept. 4, 1900; the 6th, April 17, 1901; the 6th, Oct. 18, Nov. 5 and 20, 1900, and April 19 and June 5, 1901; the 9th, Sept. 18, 1900, and May 13, 1901; the 10th, May 13, 1901; and the 15th, April 17, May 2 and 12, 1901. The 3d and 10th Cavalry have been ordered home, and some of the troops have already arrived.

S. L. O.—Enlisted men of the Army, to be eligible for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant, must be under 30 years of age. See G. O. 70, H. Q. A., July 8, 1902, and Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1129.

F. A. McCa.—The Indianapolis referred to in our issue of June 14, is not a vessel borne on the Navy list. She is probably a small launch or river steamer used by the Government.

W. E. G.—U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan, each held the rank of "General." The highest rank held by George Washington was that of lieutenant general.

F. L. W.—If you apply to Lieutenant Harmon of the 2d Naval Battalion, Brooklyn, N. Y., he may send you a copy of the work you desire.

A. I. L.—H. R. 13208, introduced by Mr. Wheeler, providing for the appointment of civil engineers in the United States Navy, reads: "That there may be appointed, under the provision of section 1413 of the Revised Statutes, forty civil engineers. Provided, That no more than three such appointments, in addition to the appointments made to fill vacancies arising in course, shall be made in any one calendar year."

J. P. asks: What constitutes a guard mount in the Army, and a sentry, and if a man goes on post without a non-commissioned officer, is he supposed to be on post? **Answer:** Guard mount as prescribed for the Army in the Drill Regulations is a ceremony performed by the men detailed for guard duty. After the ceremony is over the guard is marched to its quarters, and then relieves the men previously detailed on completion of their tour, which is usually 24 hours, the relieved men being sent back to their companies. A sentry is a man detailed to guard a portion of a camp or post or building, etc. He is given specific instructions, and must not leave his post until relieved. A man placed on guard by proper authority is certainly on duty, whether a non-commissioned officer is present or not.

C. P. L.—The accounts of deceased soldiers are settled by the auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

S. S.—Most of the old 1st U. S. Artillery, is stationed at Southern posts in the Department of the East. You will find the stations in the Army and Navy Journal under Artillery Corps. The first 12 companies of Coast Artillery were all formerly in the 1st Artillery.

A. B.—The Secretary and Treasurer of the Society of Santiago de Cuba is Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Denver, Colo. There is a "Santiago Veterans Association," of New York. Treasurer, Geo. C. Crowley, 152 E. 163d street. MRS. V. A. W.—Co. K, 2d Infantry will return to the United States some time in 1903.

A. H. D.—The 5th Infantry will come home from the Philippines some time in 1903. No definite date can be given yet.

C.—The headquarters and four troops of 5 Cor. are in this country, part of the regiment is en route to San Francisco, and part has not yet left Manila. Not settled yet where regiment will be stationed. See table of

stations, for four companies now in U. S. The 6th Cavalry will come home in 1903. See official dispatches for departure of troops from Philippines.

H. S. M.—Light house and light ship keepers, are under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Write to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for a circular governing the appointment of the same.

S. H. S. asks:—When will the cadet from the 13th District of Ohio graduate, and when will a new one be appointed. **Answer:** June, 1904.

S. C. F.—A regulation permits of the admission, without mental examination of graduates of high schools and normal schools, and students of colleges and universities. All appointments at large for this and next year have already been made.

J. R. F.—asks if he was successful in the last examination for hospital stewards? Answer: This information cannot be given now, but will at the proper time by the War Department. All of the papers from the Philippines have not yet been received.

P. C. H. asks (1): Are commissioned medical officers of the Army allowed marksmen and sharpshooters pins if they qualify on the target range? Answer: Yes. (2) What medical officers, if any, have so qualified? Answer: No list is available.

N. J. C.—asks (1) A soldier discharged in the Philippines receives his land transportation from San Francisco to New Orleans. Then he re-enlists in an organization serving in the islands and later returns to the States and is stationed at Fredrick and remains there until the date of his discharge. What transportation is he entitled to, to where, and from where? Can a soldier with six years of service in and two volunteer discharges and one regular Army discharge, and all marked character excellent, but who has had one general court-martial for which he served one month in the guard house, compete for a commission. Would he be debarred from the competitive examination, assuming that he was perfectly capable and eligible in all other respects. Answer: (1) From place of discharge to place of enlistment. (2) He could compete for a commission. The War Department would determine whether offense would bar him.

A soldier asks: (1) A has a brother, B who was in the Army and was dishonorably discharged from the service of the U. S. per sentence G. C. M. Does this bar A, who is in the Army, with an excellent character, and no court-martials, from taking the examination for promotion from the ranks? Answer: No. (2), If not, will it have a tendency to cast a shade on A's character, and cause him to be rejected if he is competent to pass the examination? Answer: In the Army a man is judged on his own merits, and not on his brother's.

H. W. B.—asks a young man, 21 years of age was recently enlisted for the infantry. His height was about 5 feet 11 inches; weight about 160 pounds. Was he not too light for the physical test? Answer: No.

J. W. asks: Are officers and West Pointers, who wear eye glasses able pass their physical examination? Answer: Yes, if the glasses make up sight deficiency.

R. K. C.—Your questions are answered in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, where your lineal rank is given among the others. You are only credited with two years. Prior commissioned service, and not over 2 1/2 years. Prior commissioned service is determined for all alike, irrespective of date of commission, up to Feb. 2, 1901.

CONSTANT READER asks—If there is such a rank as acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, who appoints them to medical attendance. And what pay do they get? Answer: Yes, there is such a rank, 25 acting assistant surgeons in Navy were authorized by Act of Congress, 1888. They receive a salary of \$1,500 per year, the same pay as an assistant surgeon. They are appointed by the President of the United States. At present there are only three in service.

H. L. K.—General Orders 40, of 1897, as far as it applies to granting sleeping car accommodations to officers has never been recognized by the auditor for the War Department. Officers traveling under orders with ten or more men are not given mileage, but are furnished with transportation in kind, which includes a sleeper. An officer traveling alone or with less than ten men while under orders is allowed seven cents a mile out of which he has to pay all expenses including sleeper.

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MARRIED.

BOND—EVANS.—At Fernbank, O., July 9, 1902. Lieut. Paul S. Bond, U. S. Engineer Corps, to Miss Marie D. Evans.

DAY—FERRIN.—In London, April 30, 1902, P. A. Eng'r Willis B. Day, U. S. N., (retired), and Miss Inez Ferrin, of Detroit.

ELIASON—SIMONDS.—At Portsmouth, Va., April 15, 1902, Asst. Paymaster Charles W. Eliason, U. S. N., to Miss Elenore Simonds.

FARWELL—WILLIAMS.—At Washington, D. C., July 11, 1902, Miss Mildred Williams, daughter of the late General Robert Williams, U. S. A., to Walter Farwell.

FURSE—THOMSON.—At Washington, D. C., July 8,

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1902, Mr. James Furse, brother of Midshipman John H. Furse, U. S. N., to Miss Christina Houseal Thomson.

NELSON—KELLER.—At Fort Sam Houston, on July 9, by Rev. Fr. O'Keefe, Miss Marie Keller, daughter of Col. Charles Keller, to Lieut. Frederick B. Nelson, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A.

MCDONOUGH—KINZIE.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 7, 1902, Lieut. M. J. McDonough, U. S. Engineer Corps and Miss Alice Kinzie, daughter of Col. D. H. Kinzie, U. S. Artillery Corps.

POPE—BRIGGS.—At Bismarck, N. D., July 1, 1902, Lieutenant Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Infantry, to Bessie Beatrice Briggs.

PUTNEY—HAMILTON.—On June 30, at residence of the bride's mother, 1622 F street, Lincoln, Neb., Isabel, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th Cav., to Mr. Lewis H. Putney, of Atlanta, Ga.

SCULLY—DUNNING.—At Fort Myer, Va., July 9, 1902, Chief Musician John H. Scully, Band, 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Katherine Dunning.

DIED.

FOSTER.—At Buffalo, New York, July 13, 1902, Fred Waldron, son of Captain Fred W. and Kate W. Foster, aged 6 years and 10 months.

HICKS.—At Cambridge, Md., July 13, Dr. George L. Hicks, father of Paymaster Thomas H. Hicks, U. S. N., and of Lieutenant George L. Hicks, U. S. A.

KRONACHER.—At Ocean View, July 12, by drowning, Paymaster Clerk D. F. Kronacher.

MERRELL.—At Marshall, Mich., on July 2, in the 90th year of her age, Jane A. Merrell, mother of Captain John P. Merrell, U. S. N.

MONDAY.—At Manila, P. I., July 14, 1902, 2d Lieut. Oscar C. Monday, Philippine Scouts, of cholera.

RICE.—At Cincinnati, O., July 5, Miss Abigail M. Rice, sister of Col. Edmund Rice, 19th U. S. Inf. Funeral at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

SUSSDORFF.—At Woodside, L. I., July 13, 1902, Jane M. Susdorff, wife of the late Gustav, and mother of the wife of John S. Power, Chief Clerk, Department of the East, in the 76th year of her age.

WOODS.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1902, Medical Director George Worth Woods, U. S. N., retired.

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WEAPON FOR DESTROYING SUBMARINES.

A machine for destroying submarines has been contrived by an English inventor, Mr. Gardner, of London, which depends for its efficiency on the transmission of ether waves. "What Mr. Gardner has contrived," says the Scientific American, "is, in short, a small submarine carrying no crew, controlled by wireless telegraphy from a fixed point, such as the deck of a battleship. When the key of the transmitter is set in action the ether waves are arrested by a receiver upon the weapon, and conveyed to a small electric motor. The energy for propelling the motor is not transmitted through the air, but the etheric waves control the action of the energy upon the little craft. The motor drives a centrifugal governor, resembling a short rod with a pair of open compasses on each side of it. One leg of each pair of compasses is fixed to the rod, which the motor causes to rotate. The other leg terminates in a heavy metal ball. As the speed of the peripheries of the governors is increased, the balls exert a stronger tendency to pull outward, and the force so generated is communicated to a series of switches, each of which represents an action to be controlled. For example, if the governor is revolving at a particular velocity, a certain switch is opened; but if the rotatory motion be either increased or decreased, then other switches are opened. For instance, if depressed for two seconds, then raised for six, the governor rotates at a certain speed, and a particular switch is opened. The relative proportion of the time the key is depressed and released enables the operator to determine exactly which switches are to be opened and closed respectively.

"When the weapon is launched, the propelling machinery is set in motion when the object of attack is observed; and it is possible to follow the course of the submarine with facility, and the weapon travels at a far greater speed than the submarine. Directly the pursuing boat comes within sufficiently close range, the operator opens a switch, and the 200 pounds of gun cotton which the small crewless submarine carries is detonated. The inventor has completed an experimental weapon, which he desires the British Admiralty to submit to severe trials to ascertain its value."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

M. Camille Pelletan, who has succeeded M. de Lanessan as the French Minister of Marine, was born in 1846 and began life as a journalist. In 1880 he founded, with M. Clemenceau, La Justice, of which he became editor. In the following year he was elected deputy both for Aix and Paris, and electing to sit for the former, has been returned for the same place at every subsequent election. The Bermuda floating dock, which left Sheerness, England, recently, is expected to arrive at Bermuda at the end of July. It has cost more than £200,000, is 545 feet in length, and is capable of lifting vessels of seventeen thousand tons displacement, the lifting capacity of our dock at Algiers, La., being 20,000 tons.

Important trials of a new British quick-firing field gun, designed by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited, took place at Eynsford recently. A rate of aimed fire of twenty-five rounds a minute was easily obtained, which gave great satisfaction. Experiments were also carried out with a new 1-pounder pom-pom, arranged for pack-mule transport, the maximum load, including the saddle and harness, complete, being 289 lbs. The equipment was unloaded and brought into action in 1 min., 27 sec., after which the program was carried out, giving a rate of fire of 240 rounds a minute, all the shots being on the target at 1,000

yards. After firing, the pack equipment was unloaded and repacked on the mules, ready for marching off, in 1 min., 15 sec.

It has been decided that soldiers in the British service who are invalided on account of loss or decay of teeth, and who would have made efficient soldiers with artificial teeth, shall not be entitled to pensions if they have refused such artificial teeth.

One of the favorite recreations of rich Englishmen next autumn is expected to be a flying visit to South Africa, where the tourists will inspect some of the more notable battlefields and scenes of interest connected with the war.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Harry Keppel, who celebrated his ninety-third birthday recently, the United Service Gazette says, entered the navy when only thirteen, so that his life as a sailor now extends to eighty years. Notwithstanding his age, he recently made a long yachting voyage to India and the East.

During July the British Channel Squadron, the Reserve Squadron, the Cruiser Squadron and the Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham, destroyer flotillas will carry out a series of tactical operations off the Cornish, Welsh and Irish coasts.

As if to emphasize the deep disfavor into which he has fallen in England because of his conduct in the South African war, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller makes General Kitchener's triumphant return to London the occasion for another astounding admission concerning his own sorry part in the campaign for the relief of Ladysmith. When it was charged, during the investigation, that he had advised Gen. Sir George White, commanding the British forces in the besieged town, to surrender to the Boers, he made an indignant denial. Buller's friends contended that his heliograph message to White was misinterpreted, and that the accurate text would vindicate him. Now, however, Buller has given to the press attested copies of his despatches, and the showing they make is anything but favorable. In a despatch to the War Office regarding the failure of his first effort to relieve Ladysmith, he says that he considers his force inadequate and adds: "I consider that I ought to let Ladysmith go and occupy a good position further south in Natal, and so let time help us. The best thing I can suggest is that I should occupy defensive positions and fight it out in a country better suited to our tactics." To this the War Office replied that the surrender of Ladysmith would be regarded by the Government as a national disaster of the greatest magnitude, and Buller was urged to make another attempt. This he did, and failed as before. After that failure, according to his own statement, he sent this heliographic message to General White in Ladysmith: "I suggest your firing away as much ammunition as you can and making the best terms you can. I can remain here if you have any alternative suggestion, but unaided I cannot break in. I find my infantry cannot fight more than ten miles from camp and then only if water can be got. Whatever happens recollect to burn your cipher, decipher and code books and all deciphered messages." General White's reply to this message was that he could make his food supplies last only a little while longer, but that he should not think of surrendering until compelled to do so. A few weeks later, Ladysmith was relieved by Lord Dunderdall, and the Boers, who had made several desperate assaults on the place, retired from Natal. General Buller's friends are amazed at his admissions, and the British press is virtually a unit in the opinion that his military reputation is irretrievably ruined. General White's gallant defense of Ladysmith has been generously rewarded. He is now Governor of Gibraltar, and while next month will bring him to the limit of age for retirement, the Government has waived the rule in order that he may enjoy the full term of five years as Governor.

Since the end of hostilities in South Africa upward of 1,200 officers of the British army have either resigned or signified their intention to do so, owing in great degree to the fact that during the war no officer of the regular army mentally and physically fit for service was permitted to resign his commission. The resignations since peace was declared have been so numerous, however, that the War Office is greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of filling the vacancies thus created. Speaking of these resignations, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says "It is to be feared that the profession of arms has grown unpopular with many in it." British

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officers serving in South Africa, like United States officers serving in the Philippines, have been subjected to unjust and ungenerous censure at home; in some instances they have been denounced as cruel and stupid, and not infrequently their work has been minimized or misconstrued. It is not strange, therefore, that officers should weary of a service in which conscientious effort and large achievement are so poorly appreciated. The tendency to belittle the honest work of officers is a baleful influence. It stifles ambition. It fosters the spirit of discontent and its whole effect on the service is demoralizing and discouraging. If in the course of time regiments of native Filipinos shall form a part of the United States military forces in the Philippines and regiments of Boers shall appear in the British army, it will all be due to the patient, faithful work of English and American officers who have served in the recent wars. It is those men that blaze the way for civilization and progress, but the public too often fails to recognize the value of their labors.

During the commencement exercises of Norwich University, the military college at Northfield, Vt., Cadet L. B. Stebbins, as valedictorian of the graduating class, addressed the following words to the President of the university, Comdr. Allen D. Brown, U.S.N., retired: "To you, Mr. President, I say a farewell, a regretful farewell. You have ever been ready and willing to aid us. The lessons you have taught us, though not from text books have been of the utmost value in the formation of our characters, and having been grafted into those characters, we hope will live and bear fruit. The change which has come upon us, from boyhood into manhood has been very marked, and we feel this due to the efficiency of the management, the military department and your unremitting personal labors in all and every possible direction. To us the changes and additions in the work required are great advantages, being all that a student doing his best work, can possibly carry. You have taken a keen interest in us; you have supported all our undertakings both morally and materially. For this, your oversight, example and care, we sincerely thank you." Lieut. C. E. Wheatley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Banks, near Boston, was in attendance at commencement. He graduated from Norwich last year and was warmly welcomed by many old friends.

Arrangements have been made at the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., to give the marines quartered there the benefits of rifle practice at ranges from 100 to 1,000 yards.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.

District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.

Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis will assume command on Sept. 30, 1902.

Dept. of North Philippines.—Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner, Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.

Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush 12th Cav., in temporary command.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila. Troops E, F, G and H, sailed from San Francisco, July 1, for Manila.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H. Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz. Address other companies of the regiment, San Francisco, Cal., for the present. They are under orders to return there from Manila.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, ordered from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Chickamauga Park, Ga.; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

1st Co., Fort De Soto, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y.; 3d Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Fort Getty, S. C.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, New York; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th Santiago, Cuba; 18th Cienfuegos, Cuba; 19th Santiago, Cuba; 20th Havana, Cuba; 21st Cienfuegos, Cuba; 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Liscum, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d Co., Fort Casey, Washington; 64th Co., Fort Milley, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 71st, Fort Casey, Wash.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

ARTILLERY CORPS BANDS.

1st, Fort Getty, S. C.; 2d, Havana Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 6th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Ks.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is ordered from Manila.

16th Inf.—Cos. A, C and D, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Cos. E, F, I, K and L, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. B, G, H and M, were still in Philippines at last accounts but ordered home. Mail for them should be addressed to San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton, I. Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Angel Island, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. A, Fort Keogh, Montana; Co. D temporarily at Fort Harrison Montana; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, ordered from Manila for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place, L, Seattle, Wash. (temporary at Fort Missoula, Mont.)

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, San Francisco, Cal., where regiment is ordered from Manila.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1; Coptic, Aug. 9; American Maru, Aug. 16; City of Peking, Aug. 26; Gaelic, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11; China, Sept. 19.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Ventura, July 24; Sierra, Aug. 14; Sonoma, Sept. 4.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of India, July 28; Tartar, Aug. 4; Empress of Japan, Aug. 18; Athenian, Sept. 1; Empress of China, Sept. 8.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Moana, July 25. From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Olympia, Aug. 7; Glenogle, Aug. 14; Victoria, Sept. 11; Duke of Fife, Sept. 13.

On the twenty-third of last month the torch was applied to the hull of the old receiving ship Vermont at Eastport, Me., and one of the most brilliant blazes ever seen in that vicinity was witnessed during that night and most of the following day. The old frigate had been partly stripped by her new owners for the metal in sight, but much of the copper fastenings and other bolts could only be gotten at after her destruction by fire. The copper and other metals in the burned ship will be sent to Boston by schooner.

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Whitford, Pa., April 24, 1902.
A. W. McNeil, Esq.,
Manager Army and Navy Dept.,
Prudential Insurance Company of
America, Newark, N.J.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my satisfaction with the action of your company in the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claim due under Policy No. 335,427, issued on Feb. 26, 1902, on the life of my son, Lieut. William Ashbridge, 14th Inf., U.S.A. This policy for \$5,000 was delivered to him on March 19; on April 3 he was drowned in Detroit River; complete proofs of death in accordance with the regulations of your company were furnished at Newark, N.J., on April 23, and on the following day the amount was paid the beneficiary, his mother. Thanking you for your attention in the matter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEORGE ASHBRIDGE.
Mr. McNeil is well and favorably known throughout the Service. He takes care of the interests of the insured, without neglecting his duties to the company which employs him. A well-known colonel of the Army, now dead, says of him, under date of Sept. 23, 1901: "He is thoroughly familiar with all forms of insurance, and I know will recommend such as is most adaptable to an officer's circumstances. I have every confidence in him and in the company he so ably represents."

A PHILIPPINE INCIDENT.

"Halt," shouted one of the advance guard. "Halt," again he demanded in tones loud enough to be heard by the main body of troops, 200 yards in the rear. A third time the command came back to the battalion, which was making a reconnaissance about 40 miles north of Manila. Then the report of a "Springfield" echoed ominously through the bamboo thickets around the town of Norzagaray.

The village had been found deserted, but on a bluff in the outskirts with the aid of glasses, half a dozen Filipino soldiers could be seen peering through the trees.

"Follow them up," said the major to the advance guard, consisting of five picked Americans. "Capture them, dead or alive."

Arriving within 50 yards of a stream which coursed along at the bottom of the bluff, a Filipino soldier was observed moving rapidly up stream. Only his head, covered by a large white straw hat, was visible above the bank.

It was at this time that the command "halt," was given by the foremost man of the advance guard. His rifle was already cocked and at the position of "ready." When first ordered to halt the Filipino paid no attention, except that he seemed to crouch farther below the bank and to slightly increase his speed. At the second command he jumped across the creek and began ascending the hill. As the third and last command was given the Filipino was rapidly disappearing into the bushes, but the deadly head of the dreaded "Springfield" was levelled on him. "Bang," went the report.

As the smoke cleared away the body of the dead native could be seen rolling over and over down the hill. Finally it stopped against a tree and in faint tones, one last unearthly after-death groan was heard to escape. It was discovered that the great leaden slug, which had gone in at the back, had passed through the heart, tearing it to fragments.

F. L. P.

AN ARMY ORNITHOLOGIST.

Capt. C. A. Curtis, U.S.A., retired, gives some interesting reminiscences, in "Bird Lore", of the late Dr. Elliott Coues, well known as an ornithologist, and at one time in the Army. When Captain Curtis first met Dr. Coues, in 1864, both were attached to an expedition through the then hostile Navajo and Apache country. Dr. Coues was prepared to collect reptiles as well as birds, carrying a five-gallon keg of alcohol to preserve them. "But the reptilian branch of his researches failed utterly in the early stage of the march," Captain Curtis says, "for the soldiers, in loading and unloading the wagon, and caught the scent of the preservative fluid, and, although it already contained a considerable number of snakes, lizards, horned toads, etc., the stuff, di-

luted from their canteens, did not prove objectionable to the chronic bibulants. Some of them, however, did look decidedly pale about the gills when the head of the empty keg was smashed in and the pickled contents exposed to view. They had really supposed they had been drinking chemically pure alcohol."

Dr. Coues' enthusiasm for collecting came near getting him into trouble. In three collisions with the Indians he proved that he was possessed of true soldiery spirit, but later showed that his zeal for science was liable to overcome his respect for orders and his sense of caution. "At one point," Captain Curtis says, "the danger became so great that the discharge of firearms by any member of our party was strictly forbidden and all were told that should a shot be heard we were all to rally in its direction. One day we rallied in hot haste to the rear, only to meet the ornithologist holding up a beautiful and rare specimen, saying: 'I really could not allow this bird to escape without causing a serious loss to science.' 'Well,' replied the commanding officer, 'I shall deprive science of any further collections for a week by placing you in ar-

rest and taking possession of your gun and ammunition.'"

The "Man in the Street" of the New York Times tells the following story:

Secretary of War Root was on his way to Southampton recently when a farmer edged into the seat and began telling the Cabinet member how to run the Government.

When the citizen's supply of criticisms began to run low, Mr. Root asked:

"What is your occupation?"

"Poultry farmer," was the reply.

"Do you know how many eggs each of your hens lay?"

"Why, no," confessed the man.

"Well, the man who looks after my chickens knows how much work each hen does. If he didn't, I'd discharge him for not knowing his business. If a hen doesn't produce fifteen eggs a month it's a loss to keep it. Now, my friend, doesn't it strike you that after you have learned your own business so well that I can't give you points on it, then would be the proper time for you to come and teach me how the Government ought to be run?"

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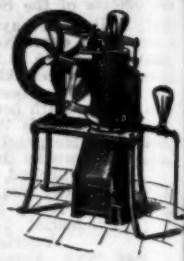


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